FIRST EDITION.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

Appointments for Western Pennsylvania.

The Republican State Central Committee have made arrangements for holding mass meetings at the following times and places in Western Pennsylvania:

Sept. 11, Warren, Hon. E. A. Storrs.
Sept. 11, Connellsville, Col. Clark E. Carr.
Sept. 12, McKeesport, Col. Clark E. Carr.
Sept. 13, Pittsburgh, Col. Clark E. Carr.
Sept. 13, Mansfield, Gen. G. W. Scofield, Gen. Charles Albright.
Sept. 14, Altoona, Col. Clark E. Carr, Hon. A. W. Benszey.
Sept. 16, Tyrone, Col. Clark E. Carr, Hon. A. W. Benszey.
Sept. 17 and 18, Pittsburgh, Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention.
Sept. 18, Meadville, Hon. Henry Wilson, Gen. A. E. Burnside.
Sept. 19, 20 and 21, Mercer County, Gov. L. Fairchild will speak at five points to be indicated by County Committee.
Sept. 19, Franklin, Hon. Henry Wilson, Gen. A. E. Burnside.
Sept. 19, Hairsville, Gen. G. R. Hawley, Gen. J. T. Owens.
Sept. 19, Beaver, Gen. John A. Logan, Hon. John Allison.
Sept. 19, New Castle, Gen. E. F. Noyes, Hon. James Pollock.
Sept. 20, Titusville, Hon. Henry Wilson, Gen. A. E. Burnside.
Sept. 21, Erie, Hon. Henry Wilson, Gen. A. E. Burnside.
Sept. 24, Tionesta, Hon. G. W. Scofield, Hon. C. B. Curtis.
Sept. 24, Bellefonte, Col. Clark. E. Carr, Hon. John Williamson.

GENERAL POLITICS.

Gen. Richard M. Sherman was yesterday nominated for Congress by the Democrats and Liberals of the twenty-second New York district.

The straight Democrats meet at Harrisburg on September 24th to nominate an electoral ticket.

Last evening a number of the committee appointed by the Louisville Convention to tender O'Conor the nomination assembled with other gentlemen at the Andrew Jackson club, New York. The members of the committee gave it to be understood that a favorable reply might be looked for. O'Conor, they said, did not refuse the nomination, but counseled moderation. He expressed hearty sympathy with the Louisville Convention. To-day prominent citizens meet to sign a letter to O'Conor, urging him to accept the nomination. Several of the Louisville committee think it will be accepted.

General Maxwell, one of the Utah delegates to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention in this city, is authorized to cast the votes of the delegation. The Liberals of the party will demand a canvass of the votes of the delegation. General Maxwell will claim a certificate from this delegation.

H. H. Halloran, of Saratoga, was yesterday nominated by the Republicans of the Nineteenth New York District for Congress.

A convention of Republican soldiers and sailors was held in Hartford, Connecticut, yesterday. General Edward Harland was elected permanent chairman, with a large number of prominent soldiers of the State as Vice Presidents. Twenty-four delegates were elected to Convention in this city. Stirring resolutions were adopted, and speeches made by General Hawley and others.

What is known as the old National Democratic General Committee of Brooklyn, now anti-Greeley, has been revived, and on Monday night they made the following Congressional nominations: Second District, John F. Henry, Republican; Third District, A. W. Tenny, Republican, and Fourth District, George W. Baker, Democratic. The ticket will be completed at a future meeting.

The New York *Tribune* is discussing the important question whether the battle of Belmont was a defeat or a victory. When the *Tribune* was a Republican newspaper, Belmont was a victory; but now that it has become a Confederate organ, it is, of course, to be received in the light of a defeat. It might also add, as a proof that Grant is unworthy of Democratic support, that he defeated "us" at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg and Appomattox.

The Germans, who were at first misled by the statements and appeals of Schurz, have recovered their equipoise very generally in all parts of the country. Their leading paper, the *Staats Zeitung*, of New York, says "that none but the blind can fail to see how rapidly Greeley's chances are waning." Even these are likely to hear of the fact. In the west as in the east this vote is staunchly Republican to an unexpected degree, and is assured for Hartranft in this State.

General Tom Browne, Republican candidate for Governor of Indiana, addressed an immense audience in Indianapolis last night.

Ex-Governor Perry has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats and Conservatives of the Fourth South Carolina district, now represented by Wallace.

Eight Democrats joined the Grant and Wilson Club at Warren a few days ago. The club numbers over two hundred members. They have a pole raising on Thursday.

The popular vote of Maine for the last four years has been as follows:

	Rep.	Dem.	Temp.	Rep. Maj.
1868—Governor..	75,854	55,431	....	20,403
1868—President..	70,420	42,390	....	28,038
1869—Governor..	51,576	29,854	4,748	6,981
1870—Governor..	54,940	44,534	....	9,906
1871—Governor..	59,737	48,128	....	10,631

All the Congressional districts were carried by the Republicans in 1870 by the following majorities. First district, 1,486; Second, 2,517; Fourth, 2,640; Fourth, 1,210.

It is rumored that O'Conor, the Louisville convention having failed, will declare for Grant, whom he prefers above Greeley. In that case the politicians believe that the Bourbons will follow his lead with hardly an exception. It is said that a letter from O'Conor, defining his position and urging the claims for Grant, will be forthcoming.

There is no longer scarcely a doubt of the re-election of Gen. Grant. The people are quiet, but they have mostly made up their minds. They contrast this administration with that which we should be likely to have under the lead of Grant's opponents. They believe it to be on the whole consistent with the ideas prevailing at time of its assuming power. They have no doubt that it will be flexible to the wants and wishes of the steadier and soberer part of the nation, and they therefore deliberately determine that it shall continue in power.—*New York Post.*

CALIFORNIA.

Mrs. Fair's Case—Attempt to Bribe the Jury.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 9.—Great excitement was created in the Fifteenth District Court last evening by Sandford, one of the jurors summoned for the trial of the Fair case, testifying that he had been approached by John A. Cardinell, formerly constable at the Mission Dolores, who advised him to get on the jury, saying that they were bound to convict Fair, that the money was no object, and if he wanted a thousand dollars, or more, he could have it. Judge Reardon ordered Cardinell to be immediately arrested, and to be brought before him to-morrow to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt, intimating that his sentence will be heavy if the crime is proven. The District Attorney will carry the case before the grand jury also on a charge of embracery. Only one juror has as yet been obtained.

CHICAGO.

Trial of Rafferty Ended—Food for the Gallows—Annual Meeting of the Episcopal Diocese.

CHICAGO, September 10.—The trial of Chris. Rafferty for the murder of Officer O'Mera, was concluded in the criminal court to-day. The jury retired at 12:15, and after an absence of twenty minutes returned a verdict of murder in the first degree, fixing the penalty of death by hanging. The counsel for Rafferty entered a motion for a new trial, and the State's Attorney gave notice that he should call for the sentence on the prisoner by Saturday next. The murderer received the verdict with the same stolid indifference that marked his conduct throughout the trial.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE EPISCOPAL DIOCESE.

The annual meeting of the Episcopal Diocese of Illinois commenced to-day, at the Cathedral, in this city. Bishop Waitehouse delivered the annual address.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS,

From Various Points.

—The Northern Kansas Fair opens at Atchison to-day.

—A Quebec dispatch says the steamship Edith Mieg has gone ashore. Eight of the crew were drowned.

—M. Duvergere De Hauranne pronounces false the report of his engagement to Miss Nellie Grant, which first appeared in the *Figaro*.

—The last weekly edition of the Paris *Illustration* was seized by the police, because it contained insulting caricatures of the Prussians.

—The New York State Senate met in Albany yesterday to resume the several impeachment cases, and agreed to adjourn till September 10th.

—A Washington special says that the reported clashing of authority in the Metis investigation at Providence is denied by Inspector General Mimmo.

—The steamships Cuba and Denmark, from Liverpool, Westphalia, from Hamburg, and St. Olaf, from London, have arrived at New York; Parthia and Spain, from New York, at Queenstown, and the Nevada and Donau, from New York, at Southampton.

—A special dispatch says an examination of the treasury of Wayne county, Ohio, on Saturday, revealed a defalcation of twenty thousand dollars. J. B. Koch, the treasurer, could give no satisfactory account of the disappearance of the money. He has turned over his property to his bondsmen, but it is inadequate to cover the defalcation.

—Dr. Paul Schoppe, who was lately acquitted at Carlisle, Pa., of the murder of Miss Steinecke, through counsel, at the Orphan's Court a consent to the will of Miss Steinas submitted to probate in Febru-

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

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MOORHEAD AND MARSHALL.

An Active Merchant and a Retired Merchant on their Late Speeches.

DID MOORHEAD DISHONOR HIMSELF OR PRESIDENT GRANT.

"Poor Tom's a'Cold."

Letter from a Prominent Pittsburgh Merchant on Moorhead's Speech.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 9, 1872.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

If one can judge of the character of a man from the charges made in public speeches and newspaper extravagance, then is General Grant one of the worst men in the country. It is one of the easiest things in the world to call hard names, and General Grant seems just now to be the subject of the basest vituperation and the severest blows to which calumny can resort.

That he should pass unhurt for five years amid the carnage of battle, from the taking of Donelson to the closing scenes at Appomattox, to be afterwards branded with the epithets of "loafer" and "drunkard," seems to us to carry a reproach with it, not only to all those who favor his election to the Presidency, but to the humblest citizen in the land—in fact to all those who glory in the honor of their country and the success of her armies.

We need hardly say that we allude to speech of General Morehead made in Allegheny city, on Saturday evening last.

The charges made by General Moorhead are indeed grevious enough, and if true, the American people are just now in a very critical situation, and one, too, from which there are no indications that they will soon be delivered. The "General," (Moorhead), gives General Grant credit for success as a General, but as an executive officer, a failure. But he does not say in what he has failed. He makes bold charges, unsustained by evidence or facts—nothing more. A grateful country has borne witness, since already, in decided terms, to his valor as a soldier, and it needs not General Moorhead or any one else to inform us of the fact.

General Moorhead admits that he voted for Grant four years ago! Has he been all this time finding out that he is a "loafer"? The truth of the matter must lie deeper than the recent pretended discovery. Who can post us with the *real* reason for the General's disaffection?

We propose to give Dr. King's speech a ventilation to-morrow, for we deem it an inexcusable silence to allow such statements as made by him and Moorhead to remain uncontradicted.

JUNIUS.

An Old Retired Merchant and Friend on Marshall's late Speech.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Is Mr. Thomas M. Marshall sincere in his present utterances? If he is, he has heretofore exhibited an amazing amount of insincerity. I remember in 1868 (and also in 1864, for that matter), he could scarcely find words strong enough in denouncing the *copperheads*, as he called them *then*, for opposing the war, and refusing to send their sons to re-enforce our army, depleted through the influence of the aforesaid copperheads, by encouraging desertions and *discouraging* enlistments; and those Democratic gentlemen, the original "*Carpetbaggers*" who hurried off to Canada, carpet bag in hand, to escape the draft, very deservedly came in for a large share of his sarcastic indignation.

Well, Thomas has discovered the mistake, and now says his *Democratic* (not *Copperhead* this time) fellow citizens must "help him out," "*vote for man with the Republicans.*" (A gentleman at my side remarked audibly, "and never a Marshall among them all.") In that assertion, Messrs. Editors, it is my candid opinion that Mr. Marshall lies—under a mistake—*now or then*, which?

Now, Messrs. Editors, one of the *straws* plainly visible at that side-show on saturday evening, was one which Thomas did not fail to notice, he has a quick perception in that direction. Heretofore when he addressed a meeting in Allegheny, he always attracted the whole crowd, stragglers and loafers, and generally held them to the end. This was one of his boasts. Some of the papers fix the number present at three thousand; I do not pretend to know, but there was certainly a very large assembly—mostly Republicans and Democrats, to be sure, but the number was large. The audience listened very respectfully to the great war-scarred, sore-head Governor from Michigan to Greer and all seemed to breathe freely, and wondered if that was the best they could do. Then the claquers taking their cue, commenced yelling for "Marshall," "Tom Marshall," etc. etc. Mr. Marshall presented himself, handkerchief in hand (I wonder he did not rub the skin off his face that night), and the usual sardonic smile. He talked ten or fifteen minutes the crowd began to diminish and dwindle, till, at the close of his sweat-bath there were not two hundred persons around the stand. "Poor Tom's a'cold." Aye, cold enough.

By the way, how does he come by the honorary pre-fix, or as my Irish friend said, convalent handle to his name?

One other question, Messrs. Editors, and I am done. Has General Moorhead done General Grant or himself the greater harm? You need not answer unless you choose. The people will answer that question the first opportunity.

P. S.—I forgot to say that Mr. M. made the important announcement that he was not a candidate for District Attorney. George C., no doubt, like General Morehead, now "feels good."

CORRESPONDENCE.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

Agricultural Matters—School Examinations—Teachers' Institute.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

KITTANNING, September 9, 1872.

AGRICULTURAL.

Agricultural matters in this county now have their usual autumnal aspect. The farmers are plowing for their fall crops. The corn is very good, being much benefited by the recent rains. Apples, peaches and pears are abundant. The branches of the fruit trees are bending downward with their load.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

The County Superintendent of schools, Mr. A. D. Glenn, is now holding his examinations. He was, a few years ago, a teacher in Robinson township, Allegheny county. This township has gained an enviable reputation for its good schools and its spirited institutes. If a similar educational spirit could be infused through Armstrong county, a great thing would be done. It is a "field white" for the moral harvest, while "the laborers are few." In the northern part, especially, teachers are said to be very scarce. Although wages there are lower than in Allegheny county, board is much cheaper.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

A joint Institute for parts of Westmoreland and Armstrong counties is to be held at Leechburg, commencing on the 25th inst., and continuing two or three days. Some pertinent questions on theory and practice of teaching are proposed for discussion then and there; such as: Causes of Failure in Teaching; Wants of Our Schools; Should Schools be Governed by Fixed Rules? How Can the Cordial Co-operation of Parents Be Best Secured? What Should Be Done with Dull Pupils? Does the Pecuniary Prospect Hold the Good Matter of a Community Dependent on the Intelligence of the People? &c. Teachers are expected to come prepared to discuss these and other topics. NESTOR.

CONNELLSVILLE.

Town Almost Deserted—Erection of New Iron Works—Political.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., September 9, 1872.

CONNELLSVILLE ALMOST DESERTED.

This town last week was so unusually quiet that it seemed almost deserted. Most of the persons who have gone are attending Court at Uniontown, and some have gone up in the mountains, which afford a most magnificent scenery at this season of the year.

NEW IRON MILLS.

The firm of Everson, Bennett & Co., the iron firm from your city, are busily engaged laying the foundations for the immense buildings they intend to erect. They are located about six miles from here at a place called Fountain Mills, on Jacob's Creek.

POLITICAL.

A great many Democrats are anxiously awaiting the final result of the Louisville Convention, to see if O'Conor will not accept. Crow is more palatable to them than it was a week after the Baltimore Convention. If the Republicans will work hard they can elect the county ticket. We earnestly hope it will be done as we have a good ticket.

The campaign will open here in earnest on Wednesday by speeches from Col. Clark E. Carr, and others. B.

"Woorhead" and the "Common Loafer."

ALLEGHENY CITY, September 10, 1872.

MESSRS. EDITORS GAZETTE: In noticing the only gentleman (?) in Allegheny or any other county, who has dubbed President Grant as "a common loafer" in your issue of yesterday, you forgot one thing, namely, to tell your readers that General James K. Moorhead took the trouble to take the female portion of his family to the White House, Washington City, on one day, and to this "common loafer," requested as a favor to him, that he, the "common loafer," would recognize them on Pennsylvania avenue, if they should at any time pass each other. Can it be that Mr. Moorhead asks as a favor that his daughters be recognized on the streets by a "common loafer." X. Y. Z.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Damage to the Cotton Crop.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., September 10.—The *Carolina Messenger* says: The cotton crop in this section has sustained serious injury. In the counties of Wayne, Duplin, Johnston, Edgecombe, Lenoir, Wilson, Greene, Pitt and Sampson the drought and rust have damaged the prospects very much, and the ravages of worms in many parts will still further reduce the crop. The prospects are at least twenty-five per cent. worse than was generally anticipated a month ago.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Fifth Day.

BEAVER FALLS, September 9, 1872.

Afternoon Session.—Met at 1:30 o'clock, opened in the usual way. Roll called. Minutes read.

Conference Preacher's Aid Society organized at 2 P. M., and transacted its business. Minutes of last year's meeting were read and adopted. The Treasurer's report showed nearly $6,000 on hand for distribution among claimants. A Board of Managers was elected for the ensuing year. The Committee on appropriations reported distributing nearly $3000 among claimants. Conference resumed business, and soon after adjourned to meet at 7½ o'clock for an evening session. Report of the Committee on Statistics showed the number of members in the district 6689; accessions during the year 1080; amount of money raised during the year for different purposes upwards of $60,000. A Committee was elected to collect materials for a history of the life and labors of Dr. George Brown, in order to have the same published in a permanent form.

SIXTH DAY.

TUESDAY MORNING, September 10, 1872.

Session opened in the usual way at 8½ o'clock.

Committee on Missions reported. The Committee on Pastoral Relations reported as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PASTORAL RELATIONS.

President—H. Palmer.
Pittsburgh, 1st Church—To be supplied.
" 2nd church—F. A. Day.
" 3d church—J. W. Ellis.
" 4th church—T. H. Colhour.
Alleghany, 1st church—G. G. Westfall.
" 2d church—H. Palmer.
Birmingham, 1st church—J. B. Lucas.
" 2d church—to be supplied.
Sharpsburg church—E. A. Brindley.
New Brighton church—D. Jones.
Johnstown church—to be supplied.
Fairmont church—John Gregory.
Cincinnati church—John Scott.
Connellsville church—W. Collier.
Liverpool church—J. H. Hull.
Bellevue church—Wm. McCracken.
Elizabeth church—A. D. Brown.
Unity and Waynesburg church—W. Wallace.
Uniontown and Monroe church—H. Lucas.
Brownsville—J. H. Stone.
Palatine—J. P. Conway.
Webster—John Hutchinson.
Lewis and Buchanon—J. D. Downey.
Independence—M. Lee.
Harrisville and Tyler—C. C. Conway.
Monongahela—J. B. McCormick.
Ohio—W. T. Wilson.
Manchester—John Cowe.
Fayette—E. Mathers.
Trumbull—W. A. McLaughlin.
Cherry Tree—S. F. Crowther.
Susquehanna—D. H. Davis.
Clearfield—Isaac Leas.
Bethel—C. K. Stillwagon.
Huntersville—To be supplied.
Connellsville—D. Colclough.
Morgantown—J. L. Simpson.
Wellsburg—C. P. Goodrich.
Youngstown—W. J. Sheahan.
Stahlstown—J. A. Rodgers.
Cassville—J. M. Mason.
Brookville—D. H. Myers.
Washington—To be supplied.
Beaver Falls—J. F. Dyer.
Pleasant Hill—C. P. Jordan.
Pittston—W. West.
Clarion District—James Herbert.
Allegheny—H. Siviter.
Bellevue Circuit—W. G. Roberts.
G. B. McElroy—Professor at Adrian College.
A. Clark—Editor of *Methodist Recorder.*
James Robinson—Publishing Agent.
W. Turner—Without work at his own request.
I. W. McKeever—Without work at his own request.
W. H. Phipps—Without work at his own request.
Z. Ragan—Chapiain U. S. A., Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.
J. Holland—Without work at his own request.
P. T. Laishly, J. W. Rutledge, H. Lucas, R. H. Sutton—Superannated.
D. R. Helmick—Left in hands of the Executive.
J. R. Tygard and W. H. Griffith—Transferred to unstationed list.

After some miscellaneous business and prayer by Dr. Laishly, the Conference adjourned to meet in Harmonsburg church, on the first Wednesday in September, 1873.

It was a pleasant, interesting but somewhat laborious session. The people of Beaver Falls entertained it very well, and have the gratitude of all its members. May they find the promised reward. C.

Evening Session.—Birmingham was accepted as the place, and the first Wednesday in September, 1873, the time to hold it. This was the close of our annual conference, and that the first evening of the session shall be appropriated to the administration of the Lord's Supper. The following resolution was adopted by a hearty vote:

Resolved, That tobacco, used by chewing, smoking, or snuffing it, is injurious, filthy, disgusting, and unbecoming in a professing and consistent christian religion, and especially to christian ministers; and the use of it should be opposed by all the friends of temperance and purity.

Committee on Church Extensions made a final report showing a satisfactory year.

The conference provided for blank reports to be used by the pastors in making out their reports for Conference, so as to systematise that work.

Conference District Committee was elected.

A communication was received from the Good Templars of New Brighton and vicinity, which by some mistake was overlooked, and did not come before Conference until too late to be responded to. Conference very much regretted the occurrence.

Conference Steward read his report, showing some deficiencies in pastors' salaries.

The following resolution was adopted by the Conference:

Resolved, That from this date the Committee on Itinerancy or Orders be instructed to ask each candidate for ordination, "Do you use tobacco?" and that the answer to this question in each case be included in their report, so that Conference may act understandingly as to the admission of ministers, especially young ministers, into this Conference.

Chairmen of the sub-districts were elected.

Conference adjourned at a late hour, finding it necessary to have a morning session, contrary to the general desire.

LEAVING A SINKING SHIP.

A Late Democratic Congressman Declares for Grant.

At Philadelphia, last evening, Hon. S. B. Axtell, late Democratic Congressman from California, addressed a Republican meeting. The following correspondence is of interest in connection with this fact.

PHILADELPHIA, September 6, 1872.

Hon. S. B. Axtell, Late Member of Congress from San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sir:—During your recent visit to your relative, the Rev. Dr. Saunders, of our city, we learned that you, an able, consistent and distinguished member of the Democratic party, have, in obedience to the dictates of political duty, determined to support General Grant for re election. Your position, as a Member of Congress, for the last four years, has furnished abundant opportunities to understand thoroughly the real issues which divide the country, and your personal integrity of character necessarily adds force to your opinions. We should be pleased to have you give us your candid expression of the reasons which have determined your present political action, and beg you to name an early day when it will suit your convenience to address a public meeting of our fellow citizens.

E. K. PRICE,	A. J. DREXEL,
HENRY C. TOWNSEND,	SAM'L T. BODINE,
HENRY C. LEA,	WM. G. MOORHEAD,
N. B. BROWNE,	JAY COOKE,
A. L. CLAGHORN,	C. MACALASTER,
JOHN B. COLAHAN,	E. C. KNIGHT.
F. G. FELL.	

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7, 1872.

TO ELI K. PRICE, Esq., and others—*Gentlemen*:—Your polite note, inviting me to deliver a political address in Philadelphia has been received. It will afford me pleasure to do so upon any evening you may appoint. I have, as you know, been placed in a position where I could observe General Grant and study the policy of his administration. I have no hesitation whatever in affirming that I believe it to be for the best interests of our beloved country, that he should continue to be its Chief Executive Officer for another term, especially in view of the safe and steady financial policy which has distinguished his administration, the return of the most extant business interests of the country from any shock, and which could not be suddenly changed without producing the most disastrous results. I believe him to be a sincere, self-relying and just man, above fear, and free from merited reproach in the conduct of his great office. I feel that this grand battle won reputation is the property and in the keeping of all the citizens of the Republic; and believing this, I could not retain my self-respect if I should remain silent while he is being cruelly and wantonly assaulted and stabbed in the house of his friends.

Yours respectfully,

S. B. AXTELL.

PITTSBURGH SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.

Monongahela Valley Delegation.

All soldiers and sailors attending this Convention from the Monongahela Valley are requested to go to Pittsburgh by the mail boat leaving Geneva Monday, September 16. Excursion tickets will be issued as follows, and will be obtained on board, good from the 16th to the 19th, inclusive to Pittsburgh and return:

From Geneva, $4; Rice's Landing, $3; Millsboro, $3; Brownsville, $2.50; California, $2.50; Fayette City, $2.50 Belleyenon, $2.50; Webster, $1.75; Monongahela City, $1.75; Coal Bluff, $1.75; Elizabeth, $1.50; McKeesport, $1.

Delegates from intermediate points will be charged rates from the first port above as named in the list. Bands of music carried free; meals not included in above price. Ticket holders can return by any boat of the line until Friday.

Delegations will be temporarily marshalled as follows:

Greene County, Capt. H. C. Sayers, to be accompanied by the Waynesburg brass band.

Brownsville, Capt. S. W. Trunkel.

California and Greenfield, Capt. J. K. Billingsley, to be accompanied by Winfield's brass band.

Mohurn Post of Beallsville and vicinity under Post commander.

Fayette City and Bellevenon, Sergeant J. K. Wise.

Allenport, Theophilus Jones.

Webster, Capt. John F. Thomas.

Monongahela City, Capt. Wm. H. King.

Coal Bluffs and Union, Capt. Archie Darragh.

Elizabeth and McKeesport Clubs, by the officers of the Clubs.

An organization at Greensburgh will be arranged on board the Almeda. Any further information can be given at the agencies.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

MAINE.

Further Election Returns.

The Republican Majority Increasing.

LEWISTON, ME., September 10.—Androscoggin county complete gives a Republican gain of two hundred and seventy-one over last year. The Republican candidates for Senators and Representatives are all elected by a large majority.

The *Evening Journal* has returns from two hundred and fifty-eight towns, which give a Republican majority of 14,918. The *Journal* states that at this ratio the State will give a Republican gain of from 5,000 to 6,000 from last year. It places the majority at 16,000.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, September 10.—The Kennebec *Journal* of to-morrow morning will contain the following election returns: Two hundred and forty-five towns have been heard from, which give a total vote of 97,484. The total vote in these towns last year was 81,184, an increase over the total vote of last year of 16,270. In two hundred and forty-five towns Perham has 55,763, and Kimball 41,695; Perham's majority 14,072. His majority in the same towns in 1871 was 9,856. The towns yet to hear from threw last year a total vote of 24,713.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Monster Republican Demonstration—Brilliant Illumination and Torch-Light Procession—Speech by General Tom Browne—Enthusiasm Over the News from Maine.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., September 10, 1872.

The Republicans held a monster demonstration here to-night, one of the largest ever held in the city, with a brilliant illumination and torch-light procession.

There can be no reasonably approximating estimate of the crowd. Half the people seemed to be out.

Gen. Tom Browne, candidate for Governor, delivered one of his telling speeches at the Wigwam to an immense assembly.

The news from Maine has given an enthusiasm to the Republicans that makes sure of not only the November election, which has been a paragon of certainty, but insures the defeat of Hendricks in October.

All that Indiana wants is that Pennsylvania may do as well as she does. M. P. A.

NEW YORK.

Counterfeiting Plates Seized—Singular Explosion—Three Persons Injured—The Nathan Murderer to be Brought Before Judge Dowling.

NEW YORK, September 10, 1872.

DISPATCH DOUBTED.

The Pacific Mail Steam Ship Company entertain strong doubts as to the authenticity of the dispatch from their agent at Yokohama, announcing the loss of the steamship America last week.

COUNTERFEITING PLATES SEIZED.

Colonel Whitely has received information of the discovery of an unusually large lot of counterfeiting plates in St. Louis, the principals in which could not well be apprehended, and that the plates were sent North to be finished yesterday. The counterfeit material was seized at the office of the Westcott Express Company, in Jersey City. It was packed in a box, and addressed to B—Still, who had been afraid to take it away from the office. Ten plates for fifty dollar bank notes were found, together with about $20,000 worth of counterfeit notes, which were pronounced the best of the kind ever issued.

SINGULAR EXPLOSION.

A singular explosion occurred on the Communipaw ferry boat Central, this morning. The boat was lying at the repair docks, some workmen being employed in cleaning the paint from the cabin of the vessel. They were working with benzine, and had a pail of that fluid on the bottom of the cylinder. Suddenly a small stream of flame started from under the hands of the workmen nearest the pail, and the next instant an explosion occurred, scattering the burning fluid over the men. Martin Sweeny, Charles Maloy and John Hays were seriously burned. The explosion cannot be accounted for.

THE NATHAN MURDERER.

Forrester, the alleged murderer of Nathan will be brought before Judge Dowling to-morrow morning. If he is not discharged, it is the intention of his counsel to make an application for a writ of habeas corpus in the Supreme court.

A CHALLENGE.

Lewin Baggie, manager of the *Patriot* newspaper, has challenged Alex. R. Sheppard, President of the Board of Public Works, to fight a duel.

ADMITTED TO BAIL.

James Corrigan, who shot John Harlin in the office of the *Express*, has been admitted to bail in one thousand dollars.

THE INDIANS.

Troubles in Utah—Return of the Commissioners from the Upper Missouri—Rough and Dangerous Trip—Poor Lo" Going to Washington.

SALT LAKE, September 9.—General Morrow returned from the south last night. The troops remain at the scene of the late Indian troubles. At a council with the hostile chiefs in the San Pete country, the Indians positively refused to return to their reservation. They had left it because they were starving, and might as well be killed by the soldiers. The agents were liars and thieves. General Morrow notified them that they must return, promising food on the way and full supplies at the reservation. The chiefs finally consented, but would return to the valley if not fed. General Morrow reports a perfect reign of terror in the San Pete country, and the people are wholly at the mercy of the savages. The arrival of troops was hailed with tears of joy. If the Indians are now properly cared for and their reservation, there will be no more trouble; if not, war must come.

CHICAGO, September 10.—Gen. B. R. Cowen, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and head of the commission to the Sioux Indians, arrived here this evening, *en route* for Washington *via* Bellaire. The rest of the commission, with the interpreters and Indian chiefs, will reach here to-morrow at 3 P. M. The commission will visit the Yellowstone, as originally intended, on account of the belligerent attitude of the Indians, but pushed directly to the Upper Missouri, in the very heart of the Indian country, and will only make such investigation for which the commission was appointed, and held a council with the savages. They had a rough and dangerous trip from Corrinne to Bellaire. They were three days and eight hours in a stage, without rest, and at one time were attacked by a roving band of natives. It is difficult in some places to procure means of transportation, as the mosquitoes had driven away the horses and cattle. At the crossing of the Northern Pacific Railroad on the Upper Missouri two of their mules were attacked by swarms of mosquitoes and killed. The country is dreary and desolate.

The Commissioners had a council with the Indians at a trading station called Fort Peck, where they remained thirty-five days. There, after great difficulty, they succeeded in gathering together a goodly number of the most obstreperous savages, some of whom were persuaded to accompany the Commissioners to Washington. They are fierce, and have given trouble to the Government heretofore.

The official report of General Cowen will doubtless contain much information, new and valuable, and of a character in correction of the abuses that have grown up. If he could be persuaded to make public his observations on the Northern Pacific Railroad, and the country through which it passes, the public interest would be subserved.

The following party will be here to-morrow: Hon. Nelson J. Turney and Major J. W. Whaw, commissioners; Colonel J. C. O'Conner, Indian agent; Major A. J. Simmons, Indian agent; D. Turner, surgeon; Wm. Berdish and John Bugnier, interpreters; Mrs. Galpin, a civilized squaw, who has great influence with her people; Red Cloud, Indians from the agency of Simmons, and fourteen Indians from the agency of O'Conner, in all thirty-four Indians, besides the commissioners, agents and interpreters.

ST. LOUIS.

A Drunken Man Killed by the Keeper of a "Rum Mill"—An M. D. in Trouble—A "Soiled Dove" the Cause.

ST. LOUIS, September 10.—About nine o'clock last night George H. Hudson and Pope Allen, being on a spree, went to the "Rum Mill" of a Frenchman named Richart, four miles from East St. Louis, on the Bluff road, and drank freely. Hudson made some resistance outside the door, whereupon Richart shot him with a revolver, killing him instantly. Hudson is recently from New York, and had purchased a railroad ticket to that city during the evening, and intended to take the morning train. Richart gave himself up to-day.

AN M. D. IS TROUBLE.

The *Evening Journal* has an article accusing Dr. Metcher, Superintendent of the United States Marine Hospital here, of receiving a woman called Aimee, the keeper of a cigar store on Fifth street, as a private patient at his hospital, detailing some of the doctor's conduct with her. It is asserted that some of the attendants left the hospital in consequence of the presence of this woman, and that the doctor's proceedings caused a rupture between him and Col. T. M. Bayne. The mother of Aimee is said to be

THE OLD WORLD.

The Alabama Claims.

£3,250,000 to be Awarded to the United States—Growls from the British Lion—Spanish Carlists Becoming Troublesome—Monpensier Conspiracy.

WASHINGTON, September 10, 1872.

DUTIES ON IMPORTS FROM JAPAN ABOLISHED.

The President has issued a proclamation abolishing all duties on imports from Japan in Japanese vessels, so long as Japan observes a similar rule in relation to exports to that country from the United States.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

Winds veering to southerly and westerly over New York and New England on Wednesday, and generally clear weather and a rising temperature; and southerly to south-westerly winds from Pennsylvania and New Jersey to Virginia, with partly cloudy weather along the coast; easterly winds, cloudy weather and rain from North Carolina to Florida, and for probably the southern portions of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana; cloudy weather and areas of rain from Kentucky to Wisconsin and Michigan, and probably Ohio northerly to westerly winds and clearing weather for the north-west generally; clear weather from the interior of the gulf States and Tennessee.

THE RAWLINS STATUE.

At a meeting of the Commission authorized by Congress at its last session to approve of designs for a life sized bronze statue of General John A. Rawlins, late Secretary of War, it was determined that the Commission would receive designs or models in plaster from any sculptors who chose to compete. The limit for completing it will be until December 1st. General Salsbrook, Commissioner of Public Buildings, Edward Clark, architect of the Capitol extension, and A. R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress, constitute the Commission.

FAILURE OF THE YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITION.

The War Department has received a dispatch from General Sheridan, dated Duluth, Minn., September 8, saying that Col. Barker, after reaching the mountains of the Yellowstone Valley, was obliged to come back on account of the surveying engineers deciding to go no further for fear of the Indians, and therefore the expedition is a failure.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT ISSUED.

The Treasury Department has issued the following amounts of certificates of deposits authorized by act of Congress of June 8th, 1872: At New York $1,490,000; Boston $840,000; Philadelphia $240,000; total $2,570,000.

PROVIDENCE.

The Metis Investigation.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., September 10.—The investigation of the loss of the Metis was continued to-day. Captain Geo. B. Hall, agent and inspector of the line, who was on the Metis as a passenger on the night of the accident, gave his version of the disaster, which did not differ materially from the accounts already published. He testified that after he found the vessel was sinking, he went to the steward, told him of the danger, and instructed him to take his men and go up into the saloon and put life preservers on the passengers; to be sure and see that every passenger had life preservers, as there were plenty of them for both passengers and crew. He went down on the saloon deck; could not get into the saloon, on account of the passengers filling up the doors; told them they had all better get on the upper deck. The hull of the boat soon separated from the upper works. We drifted ashore and soon went into the breakers, and were picked up by the people on the shore; think no one was drowned from the hull, and there had been no one to have assisted us, we would nearly all have perished. There were about fifty persons on the hurricane deck. It was not over forty minutes from the collision that the steamer went down; think the damage was done at the time of the collision, and the steamer began taking in water then. I account for the rush of water into the breakers, and were picked up by the people on the shore; think the water rushed in from the surf

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 49f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113@113⅛.

AFTER the North Carolina election—first returns—the *Post* jubilantly cried out, "Now for Maine!" Well, you have got it, and how do you like it?

A CITY paper announces that Mr. Buckalew will not support Horace Greeley for President. We don't believe a word of the story. The two are tightly tied together, and one and both will meet with blasting defeat in Pennsylvania.

WE understand the straight-out Democrats of Pennsylvania are to hold a meeting in Harrisburg, on Tuesday, the 24th inst., for the purpose of forming an electoral ticket. The probability is, therefore, that we shall have another ticket in the field.

IN speaking of the Maine contest of Monday, that wicked little Greeley organ, the Philadelphia *Post*, sagely remarked that "the election is only valuable as it will show to what extent thus far the revolt against party rule has been successful." Well, it did show it admirably. Next!

THE *Post* complains of the "meager election returns" from Maine. This is very sad; we should think the dose of yesterday morning was sufficient. It's a pity for the *Post* the telegraph manipulators in North Carolina had not been on duty in the "Pine Tree State," so that it might have had a week's crowing over bogus reports. As it is, its chickens are as silent as night and as wilted as General Moorhead.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN sailed for Europe on Saturday, saying he thought this was a bad year for his candidacy. Now let Mr. Greeley do the same; he can urge the same reason as Train, and will save himself from much annoyance in the early part of November, and can come back as placid as ever, his agricultural lore increased, and ready for all sorts of experiments in crossing with hydraulic rams and harvesting political wild oats.

THE RINDERPEST, one of the most fatal diseases with which cattle are affected, has broken out in several parts of England. The epidemic prevailed here some years ago, but was conquered through strict sanitary precautions. Some medical authorities have asserted that the loathsome malady is a contagious one, that may invariably be regarded as a forerunner of the cholera or other epidemical disease, but experience in this country disproves the theory.

THE city will literally swarm with the boys in blue next week, and notwithstanding the liberal arrangements thus far made for the comfortable quartering of them by the proper parties in charge of the arrangements, there will be a great scarcity of quarters. We urge a general move on the part of our citizens to afford proper sleeping accommodations for the gallant defenders of our Union. There are few Republicans who cannot provide for one or more of the visitors during their brief stay in the city.

ONE of the most notorious roughs of this city, exhibited on Saturday a roll of greenbacks amounting to five hundred dollars which he said he received from an official for the purpose of betting, and that five thousand dollars were paid out on Saturday in this city for the same purpose.—*Post.*

Now what sort of an argument is that? Suppose all the "roughs" bet their money to win, whose business is it? The *Post* means to slyly give the hint to its friends not to wager any cash on Buckalew's chances, for a worse investment could not possibly be made.

A LARGE and spirited Republican meeting was held at West Newton on Monday evening. A. W. Taylor, Esq., candidate for Congress in that district, made one of the best speeches delivered during the campaign. Mr. S. M. Schoyer, a young man of ability, made the closing speech. We understand the Republicans of the Twenty-first Congressional district are determined that they shall be represented by a Republican in the next Congress, and feel very confident of electing Mr. Taylor. He is a deserving gentleman, and the Republicans in his district should give him their undivided support.

THIRTY-TWO years ago is a long while to look back in the history of the country. It is the lifetime of a generation. What changes social and political the world over, in the interval? It seems like dipping into another century; but many a reader of the GAZETTE yesterday caught the echo of the inspiring campaign song of 1840—

"Oh have you heard the news from Maine,
Maine, Maine, Maine,—
Maine, the steadfast and true!
It is the ball a rolling on,
For Tippecanoe and Tyler too."

In 1840, Maine led the way, as it has done in 1872, to one of the grandest victories ever achieved over the Democratic party.

IF GENERAL MOORHEAD could only have been secured by the Liberals to have gone to Maine and preached up General Grant as "a common loafer," things might have turned out differently, and that fifteen or twenty thousand majority been on the other side. But probably the Committee was not to blame; their finances are said to be used up, and they were not aware of General Moorhead's resources in the art of blackguardism. It seems to us, that Banks having failed, owing to an overdose of stewed watermelon, to make his promised speech to the money magnates of Wall street, General Moorhead ought to go there, and try his eloquence. We would have him go flanked by a staff of "Generals" who performed the same sort of service he did during the war, and attended by a body guard of shoddy contractors.

THE New York *Herald* at first inclined to support Mr. Kernan, the Democratic candidate for Governor of New York, and immediately after the convention adjourned heartily indorsed him. Since then, with its usual tact it has discovered the drift of public sentiment and comes out flat against Kernan and in favor of the gallant Dix. It pithily says in Kernan's nomination the Democracy left no room for any one outside their ranks to creep in, but just space enough for any one inside to walk out. After referring to his anti-war and copperhead record, the *Herald* instances as another cause of Kernan's unpopularity, his bigoted religious views, and the belief that "the public school system might suffer through his possible endorsation of sectarian appropriations," or in other words, a division of the school fund in the interest of the Roman Catholics. This single fact, while it may unite the Irish Catholics of New York city in support of Mr. Kernan, will draw over to General Dix thousands of American Democrats in the rural districts. There can be no doubt of this. We regard Dix's election as near a certainty as—well, as Perham's was in Maine a week ago.

OFFICIAL telegraphic information received at Washington from Geneva states that the American Commissioners and representatives are highly satisfied with the award of the Arbitrators. Good guessers in Washington—that is those who get quiet hints—place the amount at about sixteen millions of dollars in gold. Nothing remains to be done by the Arbitrators but to sign the documents officially and compare the various translations which, as announced by telegraph, was to have been completed yesterday. The Government does not expect to know the amount to be received from England until the last of the present week. The closing session of the Arbitrators at Geneva will be held on Saturday next, and will be a public one. It is also expected that in a few days the Emperor of Germany will announce his decision regarding the San Juan boundary question, which it is pretty well understood will be in the favor of the United States. History and civilization will award to General Grant and his administration higher honors for the successful issue of the Arbitration, and the establishment of the principle of a peaceful adjustment of international difficulties in this mode, than for any single act of any preceding American administration.

THE *Post* prints Liar-in-Chief Dana's latest invention in regard to the connection of a number of Republican Congressmen, and some Democrats also, with the Credit Mobilier of the Union Pacific Railroad, whereby they voted themselves millionaires. The charge is that the shares in the Mobilier were given in consideration of votes in Congress. The *Post* neglects to state that James Brooks, of New York, the Democratic leader of the House, Markley Boyer, of this State, Senator Bayard and other Democrats were also charged by Dana as equally guilty with the Republicans. But the whole story is a campaign lie, and an old one, too, revived on the eve of the Maine election especially to affect Speaker Blaine's district. Its influence down east may be judged by the fact that the Speaker goes back to Washington with double the majority he had in 1870. The Speaker's district was flooded with the libel a few days before election, and it drew from him a card, in which he declared:

"It is a mere campaign canard, utterly baseless and groundless. I never owned a dollar in the company in my life, either directly or indirectly, through myself or through another. I depart in this instance from my usual practice of suffering campaign slanders to pass without notice, because this particular falsehood is circumstantially narrated, and is, I understand, to be widely distributed over the Third district in order to influence the vote on Monday next."

If the "influence" of the slander was to double the Speaker's majority, and lies operate that way sometimes, we don't see that he has reason to object to the tactics of the Greeleyites.

PRESIDENT GRANT AND THE SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.

The following letter, in relation to the approaching Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Pittsburgh, was received yesterday by Col. L. E. Dudley the New York Secretary of the Veterans' National Convention:

LONG BRANCH, N. J., September 9, 1872.

DEAR SIR:—I am in receipt of your letter of the 4th inst., extending to me by your Committee, a pressing invitation to attend the Grand Mass Convention of veteran soldiers to be held in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 17th inst. My desire to attend and meet again so many old companions in arms is very great, but my judgment tells me to leave the celebration entirely to those whose motives cannot be misunderstood. I know no class of citizens better entitled to meet in Convention, and to have weight accorded their views, than the veteran soldiers, who risked their lives for the honor and perpetuity of their country. I am sure your counsels will be marked by wisdom and patriotism, and that the meeting of so many comrades will be a joyous and advantageous one. I wish for you all that you expect from your meeting of the 17th inst., and only regret that I cannot be with you on that occasion.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT.

ANDY IN THE CHINA SHOP.

The Tennessee canvass is a peculiar one. Interest centres in the contest between ex-President Johnson and General Cheatham, for Congressman at large, rather than on Grant or Greeley. The bitterness of the two factions into which the Democracy is divided is already intense, and growing every day. Johnson is on the stump and intends making speeches daily until election. His power as a popular orator, before Tennessee crowds, is undoubted. The nomination by the Republicans of a full State ticket, and the announcement of an independent Democratic Johnson candidate for Governor, still further complicates matters, and would seem to give hopes that the Republicans will sweep the State. Maynard should be elected Congressman in the contest between Johnson and Cheatham, but it is not unlikely the latter will be driven from the field, and in that event "Andy" will undoubtedly have a fair chance to swing around the next Congress. The most sagacious Republican politicians in the State opposed making nominations, and urged the party should concentrate its energies on Grant, leaving the State contest to be fought out between the divided Democracy. If this had been done there was a hope the State could be carried for General Grant, by a policy stated as follows by a Nashville correspondent:

It is a fact that the Greeley party in this State care far more about the contest between Johnson and Cheatham than that supposed to be raging between Grant and Greeley. The Cheatham wing will sell out Greeley any day to defeat Johnson, and the Johnson wing will sell out Greeley any day to defeat Cheatham. The contest has waxed hot and bitter all over the State, so much so that Grant and Greeley are lost sight of. The Radicals, by keeping out of the field, could have taken advantage of this, and swapped off enough votes to the friends of Johnson and Cheatham to have elected Congressmen in several districts, and nearly, if not quite, carried the State for Grant. There are localities even at this early stage in the game, where it is comparatively tame, where Cheatham's friends will give Grant two or three votes to get one for Cheatham. Johnson's friends will do the same. You can not have an idea, unless here, of the bitterness of the Cheatham-Johnson fight.

The nomination of a Republican candidate for Congressman at large changes all this, according to the same writer, and gives the State to Greeley. We don't know about that. Honesty is generally the best of policy, and the trading operation would not have been very honest even for politicians. The straight out course was the most manly, and it is a singular fact it was carried in the Republican State Covention by the votes of negro delegates in opposition to the wishes of a majority of the white delegates.

THE IRON INTEREST.

The completed returns of the census of 1870 just sent to press, show the following facts in regard to the several branches of iron industry in the United States during the year ending June 1, 1870:

Pig Iron—386 establishments, 574 blast furnaces (with a daily capacity of 8,837 tons melted metal), employing 27,594 hands, producing 2,052,821 tons of pig, of the value of $39,649,498.

Bloomary Forges—82, employing 2,902 hands, producing 110,808 tons of blooms, of the value of $2,765,623.

Foundries—1,653, employing 51,297 hands and producing to the value of $69,837,218.

Forges—102, employing 3,561 hands and producing to the value of $8,147,669.

Establishments producing bar, rod and railroad iron, nail, plate, &c.—309, employing 44,643 hands and producing to the value of $120,391,158.

Here we have in this single industry, an investment of three hundred millions of capital, that gives employment to upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand hands—representing a population of three quarters of a million. But these figures are for June, 1870, and since then the iron business has greatly increased in all its branches. These are the fruits of the protective policy of the Republican party. And now it is proposed to reverse the engine, and hand the governmental machinery over to the free traders. Greeley's election means nothing else; Gratz Brown, who may have a vote on the subject, is an ultra free trader; and one of the principal arguments against General Grant in the free trade districts of the west is that he is a Pennsylvania protectionist. We think he leans that way [illegible]. His style

THE GLORIOUS RESULT IN MAINE.

Maine polled at the election on Monday about 130,000 votes. These voters are made up of the very best class of American citizens. The foreign element in the State is very slight, and mostly confined to two or three of the larger cities. The intelligence of the people of the State is proverbial; they are a well educated, sober, industrious and reading people; their enterprise and shrewdness as business men and skill as mechanics is the boast of New England—that great brain of the Nation. Nowhere in the Union could we go so well as to Maine, in order to arrive at the judgment of a high order of American citizens on any given political question.

Well, the people of Maine have given their verdict on the great issue now on trial before the people. It is one that cannot be misunderstood or underrated. It is simply a magnificent indorsement of General Grant personally, and every policy of his administration that has been brought in question. That is the long and short of it—its meat and marrow. Both parties stripped for the fight, and exerted every influence that their local and national committees could bring to bear to convince voters. If the Republicans had Wilson and Boutwell and Dawes on the stump with hosts of others, the Democrats and Liberals had Trumbull and Banks and Cary and hundred of the smaller fry. There was no letting the election go by default on either side. It was a hard fight, in which one side was confident of victory, and the other hoped for it.

Now for the results:

The Republicans have elected their Governor by a majority rising fifteen thousand; they have carried every county in the State—*something they were unable to accomplish in 1868*; the State Senate is unanimously Republican; the House of Representatives has hardly enough Democrats to call the ayes and noes; and last, but greatest of all, every one of the five Congressional districts of the State has chosen Republican representatives by majorities increased over the vote of two years ago. On Congressmen the vote was distinctly on national issues, and the Republican majorities are larger than on Governor, which was complicated with State matters. Thus: in Speaker Blaine's district (the third) his majority has been largely increased; in the first district (Burleigh's) the majority of 1,500 runs up to 2,000; in the second (Frye's) it is increased from 2,300 to 3,500; in the fourth (Hersey's) it is 4,000 instead of 2,600; and in the fifth (Hale's) which the Republicans considered doubtful, the majority of 1,210 in 1870 has been increased 2,500! Every Congressman secure, and by largely increased majorities. This is especially gratifying, because the contest on Congressmen was on national issues solely.

So much for the "ground swell," "the undercurrent," the "great movement of the masses," the "doubtful voters," and all that sort of thing, of which the Democrats have been talking, as in their favor. We hope they are satisfied.

Another point should be understood about the Maine election. The September contest in a Presidential year always calls out a larger vote than the election two months later for President. In 1868 the total vote of the State in September was 131,265, but in the November following only 114,795 votes were cast for Grant and Seymour, showing a falling off of 16,450, of which number the Democrats lost 11,042 and the Republicans 5,408. We don't suppose as large a vote by 20,000 will be cast in Maine in November as was on Monday last. The people of Maine fight out their Presidential battle in September; and, "as goes Maine so goes the Union."

PERSONAL.

FATHER GAVAZZI is in New York.

OLE BULL has a private billiard hall at his Norway home.

MILBURN, the blind preacher, is preaching at Atlanta, Georgia.

THE Duke of Genoa, nephew of the King of Italy, is about to undertake a voyage around the world.

A STATUE of General Reynolds is to be erected on the battle-field of Gettysburg, where he was killed.

SCHUYLER COLFAX is expected to deliver an oration at Odd Fellows' picnic, in Springfield, Illinois, to-morrow.

FROM Berlin we hear of the death of Herr Kalisch, the founder of the well-known comic journal the *Kladderadatsch*.

THE "poor Indian" is represented in Oregon by Howlish Wampoo, who has 600 head of cattle, 2,000 horses, and a bank account of $5,000.

THE Emperor Napoleon with the Empress Eugenie and the Prince Imperial have left Brighton for the Isle of Wight. They are staying at Cowes.

HON. JULIUS L. STRONG member of Congress from the First district of Connecticut, died suddenly at Hartford, on Saturday morning last, of cerebrospinal meningitis.

M. GEOFFREY SAINT-HILAIRE has received an autograph letter from the King of Persia, announcing to him the transmission of two camels for his Majesty's private stables.

JUDGE RICHARDSON, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is slowly recovering from an attack of sickness, produced by malaria, though he has been confined to his home only one or two days.

POPE PIUS IX. has written to a prominent prelate in New York, stating that he cannot visit the United States, much as he desires to do so, because of his many troubles and solicitude for the Church.

THE Dean of Westminster's indisposition is more serious than was supposed. A telegram from the Rev. Dr. Boyd, who is at present residing at Bullinloan, Dunkeld, states that the Dean is severely ill, and has been forbidden by his medical attendants to preach.

BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL SYLVANUS THAYER, of the United States Engineer Corps, died on Sunday last, at South Braintree, Massachusetts, aged eighty-two years, of which forty-seven were spent in active military service as instructor and superintendent of the United States Military Academy.

SENATOR CARPENTER, of Washington, advertises in the Milwaukee papers that two bushels of law papers, private correspondence, memoranda and account books have been stolen from his office. He says if the thief will look them over, select what he desires and return the balance, he will confer a favor.

THE Lexington *Press* announces that Garrett Davis, United States Senator from Kentucky, is lying at the point of death at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. William Magowan, at Mount Sterling. Mr. Davis is seventy-one years of age. He has never fully recovered from the very severe illness of last winter in Washington.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* says that explosive cigars are getting dangerously common in Paris. Not only are these cigars capable of severely wounding those who smoke them, but they often lead to inconvenient and deplorable results. Not long ago a gentleman happening to have some in his pocket, and believing them to be ordinary cigars, offered one to his uncle, whose property he expected to inherit, and who wore a set of artificial teeth. His horror may be imagined when he saw what appeared to be the entire jaw of his respectable relative briskly expelled from his mouth and fasten on to the features of a high official personage, who was heard to shriek out indignantly, "Monsieur, you have bitten me."

OUR prohibitionist friends will be glad to know that some of the largest vineyard proprietors in California have discovered another use for grapes beside that of making them into wine. They believe that raisins equal to those of Malaga can be made from them, and have already entered upon the experiment quite extensively. The Muscat and Tokay grapes are those most used, and there is every reason to believe that America, in the course of a few years, will not be obliged to go abroad for her raisins.

FROM the report of the Bureau of Statistics we learn that the total product of cereals in the United States, during the year 1871, was 1,528,776,100 bushels, being in the ratio of 396 bushels to each inhabitant. Of this amount 991,898,000 bushels were corn; 230,722,400 were wheat, and 255,743,000 were oats. The wool product of the United States during the same year was 177,000,000 pounds, and of the entire world 1,121,510,000 [illegible]

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

OHIO produced 9,071,603 pounds of cheese last year.

IT requires from nine to ten pounds of milk to make one pound of cheese.

OVER $2,000,000 worth of preserved meat was exported from Australia last year.

ONE of the Sicily islands, lately ruled over by Augustus Smith, is offered for sale for 600,000 francs.

A TURTLE'S head that had been cut off several days; lately bit a duck's neck and killed the fowl, in Talbotton, Ga. So a local paper affirms.

THERE is a wide spread and apparently well-founded belief in Germany and in Austria that a religious revolution is preparing itself in Europe.

THE foreign importations at the port of New York last week were as follows: Dry goods, $3,355,395; general merchandise, $5,003,667. Total, $8,969,935.

A SLUMBERING Albany brakeman was aroused the other night by a cry of pain, and found that he had his wife by both ears and was twisting enough to "brake" her neck.

AN Ohio girl filled a kerosene lamp while burning, and saved her life by leaping into a swill barrel. Moral: People who do such insane things hereabouts should have a swill barrel at hand.

A MAN brought a friend to a Troy doctor the other day, to have a wound in his head dressed. The operation so affected the escort that he tainted and fell on the curb-stone, inflicting a similar contusion on his own skull, and the two walked away holding one another up.

A WRITER in the Newark *Advertiser* discusses the feasibility of bridging the Atlantic ocean. He has studied the subject from boyhood, and believes he has mastered the scheme, and is now willing to stake his reputation and other people's fortunes upon the undertaking.

ACCORDING to statistical reports published by the Consistory of Brandenburg, 24 Jews were baptized during the last year, while 3 Christians embraced Judaism—one in Berlin, the other in Potsdam and Frankfort. In Madgeburg, 5 Christians were converted to the Jewish religion.

THE Manchester *Courier* says the foot-and-mouth disease is increasing alarmingly in Lancashire. In the Preston district there are now 341 farms affected, 2,358 cattle, 978 sheep and 21 swine. In the Salford district there have been twenty-eight fresh outbreaks within a few days.

SO EXTENSIVELY is the adulteration of tea now carried on in China, that Mr. Medhurst, the British Consul at Shanghae, recently wrote that 53,000 pounds of willow leaves were in course of manipulation at one port alone, to be mixed with tea for shipment at the ratio of from 15 to 20 per cent.

A SHORT time since a well known Episcopal minister was taken to St. Luke's Hospital, in New York City, suffering terribly from the bite of a rattle-snake, which was obtained during a visit to the country. The unfortunate man suffered the most intense agony until a day or two since, when he expired.

TENNESSEE papers make bitter complaints against the depredations committed by dogs. For want of protective laws the State is losing millions of dollars every year. With her mountain ranges and hills admirably adapted to wool-growing, she yet has not sheep enough to supply her own demand for mutton and wool.

THE property of the Presbyterian churches in Philadelphia is worth, according to the census, $4,155,000, to which $1,000,000 should be added for the Presbyterian Publication House the Presbyterian Hospital, the Mission House in Arch street, and other property. The debt on all the churches is estimated at $500,000. They will seat 51,000 worshippers.

FROM the 10th of July, 1872, to the 20th of August, inclusive, there were forty-eight days in Washington when the thermometer rose to ninety degrees or above; fourteen days when it was at ninety-five degrees or above; and one day, July 3, when it rose to 101 degrees; these temperatures being indicated by a thermometer fully exposed to the air, but protected from the sun or reflected heat.

FRIDAY, Calber Scherer, a wealthy farmer living near Kansas City, in a fit of insanity, produced by family difficulties, murdered his daughter, Mrs. Wallace, and dangerously wounded his wife and son-in-law, Wallace. The latter, in defending himself, struck Scherer with a club, causing his instant death. The wounds received by Mrs. Scherer and Wallace were pronounced fatal.

THE ex-King of Oude, who resides at Calcutta, had a rather unusual adventure while driving through his magnificent grounds. He is always attended, but on this occasion a Punjabee rushed from the thicket and leaped into the carriage. He was immediately seized, but afterwards escaped by swimming away in the river. Some say he was a fanatic, others that he was drunk, but nothing further is known.

A MOB, composed of the friends of Mitsted, who was shot and killed on the fair grounds at Virginia, Cass county, Illinois, on Thursday last, by C. F. Diffenbacher, attacked the jail, in Beardstown, Friday night, with the avowed purpose of taking Diffenbacher and hanging him. The jail was strongly guarded by a body of determined men. The mob became terribly excited and set fire to the town, and before the flames could be subdued an entire block of the best buildings in the place was laid in ashes.

THE Hessian government having decreed the dissolution of the Jesuit establishments in Mayence, Bishop Ketteler has met the application of the new law by a pastoral act according a dispensation from the rules of the order to the members, and investing them with the character and rights of secular priests. His eminence has conferred the requisite powers of canonical jurisdiction and appointed the Jesuits as ordinary priests to the Church of St. Christopher. It is believed that thus the law may be evaded.

FOREIGN despatches inform us that the cholera is spreading with remarkable rapidity in India, and has also made its appearance in several parts of Russia, particularly in Constantinople. The outbreak is more extensive than for many years, and in some of the infected districts a perfect panic exists. It will hardly possess the terrors that it did years ago, when remedies and preventives were alike unknown. It has now become a controllable, though still a dangerous disease. There is little, if any, proability of its crossing the Atlantic, and no fears need be entertained by timid people of a visitation the present or coming season.

AN intoxicated Englishman beat his wife recently in Chicago, and in default of $50 to pay his fine was sent to jail for 100 days. The wife's heart finally softened toward him, and going to Mayor Medill, she tearfully begged her husband's release. The Mayor is especially rigorous with wife-beaters, and refused to listen to any proposition tending toward leniency, but moved with compassion gave the woman $25 to relieve her necessities until the expiration of her husband's term. This she gratefully took, and going straight to the jail paid the remaining portion of his fine to the chagrin of the just but generous Mayor.

ADVENTURES WITH BEARS.

Struggle Between a Man and a Half-Grown Bear—Young Lady Attacked and Shockingly Injured.

[From the Omaha Dispatch.]

Mr. Richard Dyas, with the wholesale grocery firm of Warriner & Co., Delaware street, met with quite an adventure while on an excursion to Colorado, a short time since. He went up into the mountains to fish, and found a nice little nook hemmed on all sides but one by the creek or bluffs, where he sat down and soon pulled out of the mountain stream a fine string of trout. As he got up to return home, he saw a young bear, probably about half grown, coming towards him, and occupying the only path by which he could leave the place. The bear didn't seem very savage, and Dyas thought by giving him the fish he would be satisfied, and thus afford an opportunity to escape. He threw the fish, but there's where he made a mistake. Bruin mistook this act of kindness for an assault, and at once advanced upon the foe. Man and bear then grappled, the bear by some means getting Dyas' arm in his mouth, both tumbled to the ground, and after a short struggle both, hugging each other closely, rolled into the creek. This had the effect of separating them, and Dyas hastily climbed out of the stream and ran for dear life. The "souse" in the water doubtless cooled the bear's wrath, for he did not follow his enemy, going away in a different direction.

Dyas lost his hat and fishing tackle, and reached his friends in rather a sorry plight, his clothes being thoroughly soaked with water.

[From the Montreal Gazette.]

On Friday morning a daughter of Mr. Angus McDonald, of Concordale, near Souris, P. E. I., and another young girl, nine years old, returning homeward from the woods, came upon a large bear with two cubs eating a sheep. The bear turned upon and knocked Miss McDonald down, scratching and tearing her badly. The child, who screamed and clung to her, was also severely scratched about the head. Her father's house was a quarter of a mile distant, and Miss McDonald called loudly for assistance. The bear attacked and tore her again, and then returned to the carcass of the sheep, but whenever she cried aloud he ran at her head and bit her. At length her brother and some young men heard her cries and ran to her assistance. The bear attacked them, but they being armed with sticks, succeeded in driving her away. When they reached Miss McDonald, they found the girl shockingly injured. Her arms, breast, shoulders and neck were torn and scratched, and her head almost entirely scalped. One of her ears was drawn to her chin. She fought against the bear as long and bravely as she could. She was carried home, and it is feared cannot recover.

STRIKES IN ENGLAND.

Growing Feeling of the Agricultural Laborers Against the Clergy—The Dorsetshire Manifesto.

The London correspondence of the New York *World* contains the following concerning the strikes in England:

The chair-makers of Wycombe, 400 in number, are on a strike. They refuse arbitration with the masters.

The seamen of Lowestoft engaged in the coal trade have struck for £4 a month, an advance of 10 shillings.

The silk-weavers of Sudbury have asked for an advance of from 1 shilling to 6 pence per yard on various kinds of work, and threaten to strike.

The stone-masons of Preston, who have been on a strike for some time, have refused to accept the offer made by the masters to give the required advance next year, and the strike continues.

The bakers of Dublin are all on a strike; a complete bread famine is the consequence, and bread riots are feared.

The engineers of Birkenhead, who struck for an advance, accepted the offer of the masters to give 2 shillings a week advance all round, and have returned to work.

The china and earthenware manufacturers in Staffordshire have given an advance of 10 per cent., but the men, not satisfied with this, have given notice of a demand for a further large increase of wages in November.

The falling millers of Rochdale are on a strike, and have refused the offer of the employers to give an advance of 12½ per cent.

The London carpenters have expended $2,602 on their strike in two months, and it still continues.

The London painters continue their strike.

The London bricklayers, who had been on a partial strike for some time, on August 19th agreed to enlarge the strike, and the next day all the men working for three large firms were "called out" and "obeyed to a man." Their demand is for "nine hours and nine pence."

The London bakers are on the eve of a general strike.

The London cabinet-makers have asked an advance of 10 per cent., and a large number of the employers have granted it.

The Post-office employes of London are still dissatisfied with their wages, and have sent another petition to the Postmaster asking a rise of 10 per cent.

The journeymen butchers of London have formed a union for the purpose of getting higher wages. Their chief grievance is thus described by one of themselves: Mr. Robinson, in moving that a journeyman butcher' operative society be formed, said that the master butchers have been lucky in getting married to West End cooks and housekeepers, who, having better wages than clergymen, saved enough to start the butchers who called for orders in business. (Laughter.) But these good days have gone forever. The cooks got snapped up now by the area police and rifle volunteers. (Roars of laughter.) And once a butcher boy, always a boy, even when they got bald. (Laughter.) So they must not look to noblemen's cooks for an increas of comforts, but to better wages. (Cheers.) The men must stick to each other.

The most notable feature in the agitation going on among the agricultural laborers is their growing hatred to the clergy. The *Spectator* says:

No laborers' meeting ever separates now without a demand that "the bishops, who have starved the curates so long, and now want to starve the laborers," shall be abolished, or without some most regretable reference to "the sterner and sharper" weapons than words. As we have endeavored to show elsewhere, it is high time that some of the statesmen spoke out, and convinced the laborers that the upper classes are not banded against them.

They are also very much irritated at the action of the Secretary of War, who spoiled all their plans for obtaining an advance during the harvest, by allowing the soldiers to hire themselves to the farmers during the harvest. The *Spectator* makes the following comments:

Reading the reports of six or seven laborers' meetings, we are struck by three points which came out in all of them. The first is that the men invariably demand "land at farmers' rent" in aid of silver wages, the quantity fixed on being apparently half an acre per head, wife and children included; the second is that the poor-law allowance of 5 shillings a week now paid for boarding-out pauper children has seriously deepened the laborers' conviction that he is unfairly paid ("Whoy! my childer don't get half on it," was one man's exclamation); and the third is that the leaders are looking round anxiously for some peaceful method of showing that the men are dissatisfied. They want apparently to convince the big people that they are feeling deeply. Their last wish is quite reasonable, and not difficult to gratify. On the first Sunday after the 1st September, when all the squires are at home for the partridges, let every laborer in England, Churchman or Dissenter, attend morning service in the parish church in his working dress. That is a peaceful and courteous demonstration; it will bring the facts home to the most educated men in the village—the clergy—and it will put an end at once to the idea that the discontent is local.

THE DORSETSHIRE LABORERS' MANIFESTO.

Ees—Zur, you knows the law, no doubt,
We poor men scarce can spell it out,
I've broke my contract, more vool I,
I've made my bed, and there must lie.
Ees—you may gize, and think me down,
And zay, "Hullo, John, hoo's your crown?"
That's very well,—we poor must bear—
We'd ought to know't, ees, ees, 'tis vair.
But passion there do talk so grand
O' Christian love, that I can't stand
You larned vokes that lives so high
Just clean forgettin' charity.
What's charity? To gie me coal
O' Christmas, as a poor man's dole,
To gie me blankets, wescoats, socks,
To dress my gals in your gails' frocks?
Noa, noa! 'taint clothes, nor warmth, nor food,
Nor zeal advice—'tis brotherhood.
I be a man as well as thou—
You pays the waage, I guides the plough;
My eddication ain't so fine,
But that's the country's fault, not mine;
Eef you want laborers good and true,
Jest teach 'em how they's ought to goo.
Teach 'em to feed they're bound to do
The work they sets their hand unto
With right good will; no sinning measure,
But thinking work a boost a pleasure,
'Cause him they works for pays 'em free,
And thinks 'em just as good as he.
Teach 'em to save, and look avore,
To keep the wolf from out the door;
To hate the poorhouse like the devil,
To hate the beer and drunken revel.
There!—I can clap it in one sentence—
I means, to teach 'em independence.
Gie 'em a bit o' garden-ground,
A tidy cottage, warm and sound;
And, mind ye, make 'em pay the rent,
And count their pence avore they're spent;
Pay a full waage, and let 'em larn
That livin' is their own concarn.
"They'll have to rough it"—Aye, that's true.
And you rich vokes must help 'em droo;
We hain't much need to save, and yit
We'll try, if you'll but help a bit,
And gie our childer, doan't 'ee zee,
The chance you never gied to we.
My poor wold feyther, when 'er died,
'Er said, "Zun John, I've most a-cried
To think as you and Nan must slave
Like I from childhood to the grave?"
"Please God," sez I, "when I be gone,
I won't have that to my zun John."
Noa, noa! Zur, I be bound to vight
For John my zun wi' all my might;
For all my naighbors, kith and kin;
I tell 'ee what, I woan't give in.
Eef you speaks fair, why, there's my hand';
But if you threaten, I'm your man.

Chinese Praying Machine.

[From the Shanghae Budget.]

We have been favored with an opportunity of inspecting a Mongolian praying machine, "Hu-lung-tung," recently received by Mr. George Stent, along with other literary treasures, from a friend in Pekin, whose zeal in exploring the less frequented by-ways of Chinese and Mongolian literature is worthy of all commendation. The meaning of the name "Hu-lung-tung" is said to be "Mongolian Dragon Cave;" the idea appearing to be that the use of the machine is to gain access for the aspirations of the person using it in the secret retreat of the sacred dragon. The machine itself is a copper cylinder about five inches long and three inches in diameter. The bottom and top, of the same material, are both removable; in the center of the bottom is a hole, through which a copper pin about seven inches long passes and fits into a socket in the center of the inner surface of the lid. Holding the pin in the left hand, and giving to the machine a revolving motion with the right, it can be kept spinning rapidly around by the same rotary motion of the one hand, as an acrobat twists up supporting bowls, saucers, &c., on the top of a wand. The outer surface of the cylinder is divided by chased scroll-work into five panels, on each of which is a Sanskrit character, standing out in bas relief, the whole forming the Buddhist ejaculatory prayer, "O mi pat ma hom;" of the precise significance of which we must confess our ignorance. Of course the idea is that the more frequent the revolutions of the machine the greater the merit of the revolutionist. Accompanying the machine is an immense number of paper slips, on which are printed prayers in Sanskrit, Mongolian and Chinese. Of these the following may serve as specimens: "Pearly-bright Buddha," "lion-jawed Buddha," "golden-mountain B.," "peacock-voiced B.," "lightning-brilliance B.," "peachy-moon B.," "ox-king B.," etc.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 82 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
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jy20

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Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

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Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits. se18

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, September 10, 1872.

The local money market shows no symptoms of change. The banks to day were sufficiently supplied with funds to buy all the paper offered that was acceptable, and the outside operators had a sufficiency to absorb all the fair paper on the market. It is said the present rate of interest paid by Pittsburgh borrowers is more than the present rate of profit made by Pittsburgh manufacturers will justify, none acquainted with the facts will deny. If, under these circumstances, the present prosperity of the city can be continued, then silence is commendable; but, if on the contrary, it is to be interrupted, interfered with, or stopped even for a time, silence on the part of the thoughtful men of Pittsburgh would be worse than a blunder; 'twould be a crime."

The volume of the general trade is gradually enlarging, and promises to be much above the average for September. The market for iron is active, and the mill men think they will have all they can do in keeping up with their orders. Real estate is as active as ever. In local securities there is but little doing.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, 57 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Tuesday.
Bonds—1881	115¼
5-20— 1862	114
" 1864	113¾
" 1865	114
" 1865 new	113
" 1867	112⅝
" 1868	113¼
10-40s	107⅜
Currency 6's	112½
Gold	113
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	99½
Erie	48⅝
Harlem	113½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	85¾
Rock Island	110¾
Chicago & N. W	73⅝
Do Preferred	90
St. Paul, Common	55⅝
Do Preferred	76
Wabash	32
Union Pacific	36¼
Ohio & Mississippi	43¾
Pacific Mail	71⅝
West Union Telegraph	71½
U. S. Express	80

Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	83¼
Reading R. R	57¾
Camden & Amboy	127½
Lehigh Navigation	59¾
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R	39½
Central Transportation	47¾
Pittsburgh City 6's	74½
A. V. R. R. 7 30's	93½
Lehigh Valley R. R	59¾
Philadelphia & Erie	26⅝

NEW YORK, September 10, 1872.

Money easy at 4 to 5. Sterling heavy and lower; 107¾@108. Gold lower to-day, opening at 113⅝, selling down to 112⅞, and closing at 113@113⅛. Loan from ¼ to 3 per cent for use. Clearings $60,000,000. The Treasury disbursed $74,500. Governments dull and steady. Southern bonds dull, with a decline in Tennessee. The stock market has been active in New York Central, C. C. & I. C., and Pacific Mail, which have been the leading stocks to-day. Central opened strong, and continued to until about noon, when it was sold down to 99¾, but later in the day rallied and closed strong at 99¾@99¾. Pacific Mail, after holding steady all morning, was the exceptionally weak point in the market this afternoon. C. C. & I. C. has been strong all day, advancing to 37¾, and in common with the general market, closed strong. The New York Central Directors met this morning, but there was no quorum. It is understood that the dividend will be 4 per cent. cash. At a meeting of the Directors of the Erie Railway this morning a contract was ratified between the Erie Railway and the New York, Boston and Montreal Railway, providing for the mutual use of the road between New York, Boston and Montreal by both companies.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. 6's, 1881, 113¾ bid: do. do. coupons, 115¼@115½; 5-20's '62, 113¾@114; do '64, 113¾@114; do. '65, new issue, 112¾@113¾; do. '67, 112⅝@113¼; do. '68, (coupons) 112; 10-40's, 107¾@107¾; do. coupons, 107¾@107¾; Currency 6's, 112@112¾; new 5 per cent., 110¾@110¾.

STATE BONDS.—Tennessee, 72¾; do. new, 72; South Carolina, July, 25; do. April, 25; Missouri 6's, 93; U. P. Income Bonds, 74¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 71⅝; Quicksilver, 43½; Adams Express, 93; American Merchants' Union Express, 50; United States Express, 80; Pacific Mail, 71⅝; New York Central, 99¾; Erie, 48¾; Harlem, 113½; Michigan Central, 114⅝; Lake Shore, 89½; Union Pacific, 35¾; Illinois Central, 131½; Pittsburgh, 89½; North Western, 74; do. preferred, 90; Rock Island, 110¾; Saint Paul, 55¾; do preferred, 76; Toledo & Wabash, 32; R. R. & E., 7¾; Alton, 111½; O. & M., 44; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 46; C. R. & Q., 131; C. C. & I. C., 37¾; Iron Mountain, 95.

NEW ORLEANS, September 10.—Corn easier; new [illegible]@56@60c. Oats firmer; 40@ 50c. Bran firmer; choice coarse, 1[illegible]. Hay firmer; choice 10½@11c; fair 10¼@10½c. Sugar firmer; fair to fully prime, 8¾@9¼c. Molasses firmer; fair to prime, 45@50c. Cotton easier; sales of 900 bales; low middling 20¾c; middlings 21⅝; receipts 1,437; stock 13,402.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, September 10, 1872.

BAGGING—Penn mill, two bushel 38 cts, two and one-half bushels, 45; three bushels, 53. Allegheny two bushel, 36 cts.

BUTTER—The demand is scarcely as brisk as has been which may be attributed to the opposite heat during the past week; however, we continue former quotations: 8 to 12 for inferior; 15 to 20 for fair to medium and 23 to 25 for prime to choice.

BROOM CORN—Sales have been made within the past week, at prices ranging from 3½ to 7¼ cents per lb., according to quality.

COUNTRY LARD—8@9 cts. per lb.

CEMENT—Louisville Cement, $2 to $2,50 per bbl; Rosendale, $4 to $4,2; French's Calcined Plaster, $4@4,50; Land Plaster, $2,50@3. Perrysburg Lime, $1,75@$2.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$5,50 per case.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands may be quoted at 26 cents by the car, and 1@2 cents additional for smaller lots.

CHEESE—Is still quoted at 12¾@13 for Dairy; 13¾@14 for Factory; and 14¾@15 for Goshen. Sweitzer, 15 to 17.

COTTON YARNS AND SHEETINGS—Penn Mills, A No.6 4 4 sheeting, 13 cts; Nonatosh, 12½; Pittsburgh Family, 12; Juniata B, fine, 11½; Cotton Batting, 18 cts; Cotton Twine,, 26; White Carpet Chain, fine, 36; colored, 43.

EGGS—Quoted at 23 to 25 cts.—most of the sales at 23.

FRUITS—Apples are coming more freely but the supply is still small and prices remain unchanged, $1,50@2 per bbl. Peaches were in heavy supply to-day and prices lower, the bulk of the sales ranging from $1,50 to $2 per box. Plums also lower, $5 to $4 per bushel. Grapes abundant and dull, 4@5 cts. per lb. Watermelons dull, $10 to $20 per 100 as to size quality and condition.

FLOUR—Steady with a good local trade and prices are firm but unchanged. Spring Wheat flours, $7,50@8 for Wisconsins; $8,25 for choice White Winter and $7,50@8 for do to choice red winter wheat. Rye Flour, $5,50.

GRAIN—Wheat is steady, with a fair business in the aggregate, and the demand is still restricted mainly to supplying wants of country millers. We continue to quote at $1,65@1,70 for fair to prime red; $1,75 for amber, and $1,80 for white. There is a continued good demand for Oats, and prices are steady, but unchanged; 37@40 for new, and 42@44 for old, according to quality and condition—the receipts of old are falling off and the supply, in consequence, is steadily being reduced. Shelled Corn is quiet and unchanged, 57@58. Rye is nominal at 75@80. Spring Barley (Western) may be quoted firm at 88@90.

GROCERIES—Trade is improving and the indications are favorable for a good fall business. The market, in a general way, presents but little that is new; Coffee continues dull and weak, while Sugars are strong and moving pretty freely. We hear it intimated that the marking up of standards is still carried on to some extent in this market; also, that "tares" are marked down, this, it is alleged, is the reason why some houses are enabled to cut under others. It is possible that those who are engaged in this kind of business may think it is all right, but the selling of Extra C Sugar for Standard A, is, to say the least, nothing more nor less than fraud, and, besides, it is not very creditable to those who engaged in it. No high toned merchant would think of it; and the sooner it is stopped the better it will be for the trade at large, as there is no question but what it is an injury to the entire trade.

MOLASSES—Stock of New Orleans almost exhausted; choice may be quoted at 85; prime, 80.

SUGARS—Granulated 13¾; Crushed 13¾; Powdered 13¾; "A" Coffee, 12; B, 11¾; Extra C, syrups, 65; good, 55; fair, 50; common, 35@40; blackstrap, 25.

RICE—Carolina, 9¼@9¾; Rangoon, 7¾@8; Patna, 8 to 8¾.

COFFEE—Fancy, 24¾; prime, 23¾, good, 22¾; fair, 22; roasted, 28.

SYRUPS—Fancy drips, 70; white; choice 11¾; Circle C, 11¾; Chesepeake Ex C 11¾; Knights, Ex C, 10¾; C. Yellow, 9¾.

HAY—Sales were made in Alleghenytoday from country wagons at $20 to $33 per ton, according to quality and condition. Baled is easier, and may be quoted at $27@31.

LARD OIL—No. 1 Extra is still quoted at 73 to 75 cts in a jobbing way.

ONIONS—Quiet and lower; we now quote at $3,50@4,00 per bbl.

POULTRY—Sales of spring chickens at 50 to 60 per pair, as to size.

POTATOES—Sales of Irish at $1,75@2,25 per bbl. Sweets $5@6 per bbl. The outside figure for Jerseys, $6@7.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulders, 8¾c; Sugar-cured Shoulders, 11c; Breakfast Bacon, 14c; Rib Sides, 11; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾; Clear Sides, 12; Sugar Cured Hams, 17 @; Dried Beef, 20c; Lard, in tierces, 10¼c; half bbls, 10¾c; pails, 11¾c. Mess Pork, $16,00.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed is higher, $3,90@4 per bushel for the trade, and $4,25 for small lots. Flax Seed is dull.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8 to 8¾.

WHISKY—Highwines unchanged at 95@96 cts, in a jobbing way.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE TUESDAY, September 10, 1872.

Crude continues very dull, and prices have still further declined; we now quote at $5,20@ 5,22½ per bbl at Parker, equal to a shade less than 5¢ per gallon there. Refined quiet and unchanged; Spot or first half September, 23¾; November and December, together, nominally, 23¾. There is one good feature in the market just now, and it is an important one; taking present prices as a basis, there is a very fair margin for manufacturers, and this by the way has been the great clog in the business for several years past.

Oil Barrels are in limited supply, and the recent advance is maintained, $1,85@1,95 for country and city make.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA. A. V. R. R.

Standard Oil Co., 251 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 362 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Central Ref. Co., 367 bbls to Logan Bros., & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens' Oil Co., 404 bbls to Tack Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner 200 bbls to Waring, K & Co, Philadelphia.

Vesta Oil Works 250 bbls to Waring King & Co., Philadelphia.

Wormser, Myers & Co., 200 bbls to Logan Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

Total..... 2034

WEST PENN R. R.

Elkins, B & Co., 100 bbls to Waring King & Co., Philadelphia.

Central Ref. Co. 250 bbls to Logan Bros., Philadelphia.

Ralston & W 520 bbls to Waring King C Co, Philadelphia.

Total..... 870

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Standard O W, acct. J. Bushnell	228
Brilliant O W, acct. J. Bushnell	228
Eagle O W, acct. W. Stevenson	524
Empire O W, acct. Hutchinson & B	302
Keystone O W, acct. J. Bushnell	148
Nonpariel O W, acct. T. P. Miller	74
C. C. Beggs O W, acct. T. P. Miller	148
Total	1652

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

Nimick & Co	13	James W. Poter	1
Caughey & H	4	Atlas Works	1
Brown & Co	1		
Total			21

PENN'A. CENTRAL R. R.

Caughey & H	10	J. Moorhead	2
Mailin & B	3	Dilworth P & Co	2
J. Reamer	1		
Total			19

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Furnance	33	Shoenberger B & Co	11
Dilworth, P. & Co	1		
Total			45

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Harbaugh M & Co	1	Nimick & Co	3
Total			4

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

McKnight & Co	18	Brown & Co	1
Total			19

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, September 10.—5 P. M.—Consols: Money, 92¾@92⅞; 5-20's '65, 93¾; do. '67, 92¾, 10-40's, 88¾; new 5's, 89¼; Erie, 39¾. Petroleum: Refined, 17¾@18. Turpentine, 43s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, September 10.—Cotton dull; middling upland, 10½d; Orleans, 10¾@10¾d; sales of 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000. Breadstuffs firm. Wheat—California white, 12s 10d@13s; red western spring, 12s 4d@12s 10d; red winter, 12s 6d. Flour, 30s. Corn, 28s 9d @28s. Peas, 29s 9d. Receipts of wheat for the past 3 days, 15,000 quarters; American, 8,000; receipts of corn for the past 3 days, 18,000 quarters; American, 16,000. Tallow, 42s 6d. Cheese, 60s. Cumberland middles, 36s; short rib middles, 38s.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, September 9.—Cattle: receipts 2,320; the market remains very dull and prices are weak and tending downwards, a few lots choice steers sold at $6,20@6,30; fair to good 10½@ 11¼ cwt steers $5,40@5,90; good to choice wintered Texans $4,20@4,37½; shipments 1,723. Hogs: receipts 5,918; active and 10c higher; the entire range at $4,60@5,10, with most sales at $4,80@ 4,85, closing firm; shipments 9,985. Sheep: receipts 518; fairly active and unchanged.

BUFFALO, September 10.—Cattle: receipts today, including 46 vars reported to arrive, 985, making the total supply for the week thus far 3,570, or 210 cars, against 372 last week. The accumulation of cattle in the East, and unfavorable reports from the same quarter, has totally demoralized the market here. The run is light and the attendance slim, buyers being afraid to operate at the prices asked; buyers and sellers ¼c apart; most of the arrivals, with the exception of a few extra prime lots of natives are composed of Texans and Cherokees. Transactions hardly sufficient to make a quotable market; sales of 177 Missouri steers, 999 to 1,150 lbs. at $5,00@ 5,60; 16 Texan steers, 1,123 lbs. at $5,25; 75 Ohio steers, 1,141 to 1,351 lbs. at $5,50@5,90; 60 Ohio steers, 1,483 lbs. at $7,75; 54 Michigan steers, 1,134 to 1,344 lbs. at $5,20@5,35; 33 Indiambs receipts to-day, including three cars reported to arrive, 1,260, making the total supply for the week thus far 3,800, against 4,600 last week; market not yet opened and no sales to record. Hogs: receipts to-day, 400, making the total supply for the week thus far, 14,200 against 16,000 last week; market opened for desirable sized hogs, at $4,50@5,25; rough stock a shade lower and but little inquiry; sales of 127 Indianas, 187 lbs at $4,75; 201 Illinois, 214 to 253 lbs at $5,20; 272 Illinois, 199 to 217 lbs, $4,85@4,90.

New York.

NEW YORK, September 10.—Cotton lower; moderate demand; middling upland 21¾c. Flour quiet; superfine western and State $6@ 6,90; Extra Ohio $7,15@9,35; St. Louis $7,40@ 10,40. Rye flour steady at $4,90@5,20. Barley active; lower; 93c. Wheat firmer; new and old No. 2 Milwaukee spot $1,64@1,65; new do to arrive $1,60; winter red Illinois $1,65. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn fairly active; good demand; steamer mixed western 63@63½c; sail do 63¾@64c. Oats easier; western 45@ 46¾c; Ohio 48@52c. Eggs steady; western 25c. Coffee quiet. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8¾@9c; Cuba 8¾@9c. Molasses quiet; clayed 27@31c; refined Muscovado 39@39c; Porto Rico 39@57c. Rice steady; afloat at 9c. Petroleum: crude 12c; refined 24¾@24¾c. Turpentine dull at 53@53½c. Total stock of grain in warehouse September 7th: Wheat 88,000 bushels; corn 2,499,000; oats 2,614,000; rye 90,000; barley 51,000; malt 313,000; peas 22,000. Pork quiet but unchanged. Beef quiet; mess $5,00@7,00; extra $8@10; hams dull at $22@32; tierce steady; beef; prime mess $13@16; India mess $17@18. Cut meats steady; hams 11@14c; shoulders 7c; middles quit and firm; long clear 9c. Lard dull; No. 1 to prime steam new 8⅝@9¼c; old 9¼@9¾c; kettle 9¾c. Butter quiet; western 10@16c. Cheese quiet at 11@13½c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 10.—Flour firm; fair shipping inquiry for good spring extras; wheat strong; $1,25@1,25½ cash; $1,20¼ seller September; $1,17¼ seller October; $1,15¾ seller year; No. 3, $1,18. Corn firm; 36¾@36¾c cash; 37 cts. last half; 37¾@37¾c October; rejected 64½c. Oats firm; good demand; 24¾c cash; 23¾@23¾c October. Rye quiet and steady; No. 2 58c. Barley firm for spot; No. 2, 65c; No. 3 55c; future quiet; No. 2 63¾c September and October. Provisions inactive; entirely nominal. Pork $14,50 cash. Bulk shoulders 6¾c. Lard firmly held; winter 9c; summer 8¾@8¾c; nominally 8¾c seller year. Sugar cured hams nominally unchanged; short ribs 6¾@9c. Whisky dull; held at 89½@90c. Freights active and lower; 7½c for wheat; 13 cha[illegible]ters, chiefly Corn. Timothy firm and good demand for prime; saleable at $3,50.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 10.—Cotton quiet and weak; middling 21¾c. Flour steady and in moderate demand at $7,65@7,85. Wheat dull and declined; red $1,45@1,53; white $1,55@ 1,65. Corn steady and in moderate demand at 45c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; old 75c; new 68@73c. Oats dull and unchanged. Barley dull and unchanged. Groceries firm. Eggs dull and drooping at 18c. Butter and Cheese firm and in fair demand. Pork dull and nominal at $13,25. Lard steady and in moderate demand; summer 8¾c; winter 8½c; kettle 9c. Bulk Meats steady and in moderate demand at 6¼@8¾c; offerings light. Bacon dull and holders firm at 7¼, 10@10¼c. Hams sugar cured firm at 15¾@16c. Hogs steady and in moderate demand at $4,36@4,90. Whisky steady and in moderate demand.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, September 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,60; No. 2 do $1,49. Corn in fair demand at lower rates; No. 2 mixed 36¾c. Oats firm and in fair demand; No. 2 25c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1 nominal at 54¾c. Barley firm and in fair demand; Fall No. 2 65¾c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, September 10.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat demand light and holders firm; No. 3 white Wabash $1,57; amber Michigan $1,45@1,45¾; No. 1 amber Illinois $1,70. Corn steady and in moderate demand; high mixed 45¾c; buyer October 45¾@45¾c; low mixed 45c. Oats firm and in fair demand. No. 1 36@36½c; No. 2 29c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, September 10.—The tone of the market is active. Prices are unsettled, with an advancing tendency on some goods. Pepperell and Indian Orchard fine shirtings advanced ¼c per yard. Foreign goods are increasing in demand, and sold at steady rates.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, September 10.—Flour and wheat dull and unchanged. Corn weak; yellow 68c. Oats active; new, white and Ohio 40@42c Petroleum: crude 10¾c; refined 22¾@23¼c. Whisky 94c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, September 10.—Flour weak and 25c lower. Grain nothing whatever done; nominally unchanged. Petroleum: refined firm; held at 21¾@21¾c for car lots and 23@24c for trade lots.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, AND ST. LOUIS R. R September 10.—5 bbls eggs, 1 pail butter, 2 tubs do, 2 bdls sacks, Fred Shields; 3 bales rags, 1 bbl eggs, W Rankin & Bro; 1 box crackers, S S Marvin & Co; 50 kgs powder, Arthur Kirk & Co; 5 bbls eggs, H Riddle, Son & Co; 1359 pcs shoulders, E H Myers & Co; 1 car oats, Henry & Hood; 5 bdls paper, Chas Felix; 7 bxs pills, 1 do do, Wilson & G; 199 sks oats, Thos McMichael; 1 bdl rice, W D Cooper & Co; 10 corn shellers, Scoda R & S; 1 bale hides, Jas Hughstott; 195 sks corn, 70 bbls cement, Laing & McK; 300 bushels corn, D G Stewart; 1 car corn, 70 bbls cement, W H Nantker & Son; 100 bbls flour, Allen R & Co; 40 bales hay, A Stirley; 50 bxs candles, Arbuckles & Co; 1 bale d goods, B Oppenheimer; 1 do do, Eisner & P; 2 do do, McElroy, Dickens & Co; 18 chairs, Henry Berger; 2 cars mellons, Thos Kincaid; 200 bbls flour, Shoenberger & Co; 100 do do, H W Jenkins & Bros; 100 do do, T C Jenkins; 1 car wheat, McBane & A; 1 do rye, Scott & G; 6 do wheat, Hitchcock McC & Co.

WEST PENN, September 10.—1 car lumber, Reed Bro; 3 do do, W Anshutz & Co; 1 do locust posts, Hastings & Co; 50 bbls benzine, Elkins B & Co; 4 bdls hides, G Kahn & Co; 12 cks benzine, J Battenfelder; 4 bdls pelts, Seibert & B; 1 car's iron, Rogers & B; 2 sks wool, McCracken R & Co; 48 do rags, McCullough S & Co; 2 bdls hides, G Silmple; 5 bdls tallow, W Flaccus & Son; 60 bbls cement, C G McMillan.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R., September 10.—1 car lime, Henderson & Co; 12 cars coal Armstrong B & Co; 23 do do, Coleman R & Co; 58 do do, S M Kier & Co; 29 bushels potatoes, Mellon & W; 44 sks, 5 bbls flour, W A Bartley & Bro; 7 rolls leather, H Willerich; 20 sks oats, Scott & G; 4 sks seed, Laing & McK; 50 bbls tar, Oppenheimer; 14 sks oats, J Marks; 2 bbls eggs, Guyer & M; ½ bbl liquor, Speck & M.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R September 10.—10 bales husks, Holtzman & W; 36 bxs h nails, Logan G & Co; 18 bgs t seed, Bricker & Co; 22 bxs hops, F & C Magius; 100 bgs t seed, A Kirkpatrick, Jr, & Co; 10 bbls liquor, Milligan H & Co; 2 cars barley, W J Meek; 4 bales f eorn, H K McClellan & Co; 200 pkgs lead, J Lindsay & Co; 6 pails lard, Schoonover & Co; 10 cases do, W B Hays & Co; 100 pails do, Watt L & Co; 45 pkgs do, J H Parker; 2 cars pipe, W Smith & Co; 85 bgs t seed, Scobia R & Co; 25 bxls h wines, J B King; 91 bbls, L Bradford; 270 bbls flour, Shoenberger & Co; 100 do do, Nagle L & Co; 100 do do, Jenkins; 50 bbls lard oil, R Owens; 1 car hay, M F Herron; 98 pkgs pickles, 40 bbls apples, Voigt M & Co; 3 bbls eggs, Head C & Co; 9 pigs leather G N Hoffstott; 2 cars hay, O H Allerton; 30 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 15 hides, J Hammett & Son; 20 bxs soap, J A Robinson; 15 do do, J B Sneathen; 30 do do, Voigt & Meid; 5 bbls apples, H Rea Jr; 24 do do, Morrison & C; 46 bxs soap, 5 do candles, H F Hargerman; 8 bbls apples, 4 do potatoes, Woodworth & D; 40 bxs soap, W France; 241 bgs oats, Scott & G; 1 car cooperage, C A Wormcastle; 1 do do, F Kober.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R., September 9.—1 car lumber, Aubrey M & F; 2 do do, South Pittsburgh P M Co; 1 do do, Union P M Co; 1 do do bbls, Lockhart F & Co; 10 elder mills, Scoble R & S; 775 pkgs pelts, Meighan & Co; 5 bxs glass, Atlantic G Co; 6 casks p ash, I Dickey; 27 d hides, 2 bbls grease, B Pflaum; 5 bbls wine, N Young; 10 do alcohol, M McCullough; 10 pails tobacco, 1 box do, J Gaylor; 15 do do, J S Dilworth & Co; 10 bbls old iron, W M Stone; 9 pkgs old copper, C G Hussy & Co; 1 car lumber, T P Henderson; 179 sks oats, J Stewart; lot s pipe, W Hutchinson; 14 bbls apples, Voigt M & Co; 5 rolls leather, W B Junker; 100 bbls flour, Watt L & Co; 55 o bbls, C A Wormcastle; 96 bbls s iron, W H Larmer; 2 tubs cheese, Head C & Co; 24 bbls pears, James O'Brien; 24 bxs y cakes, Leubbe Bros.

RIVER NEWS.

The river remains about stationary at this point with but little over two feet in the channel. Weather cloudy and indications last evening of rain.

Business continues exceedingly dull at the main landing, and there will be no improvement until there is water.

—We clip the following from the St. Louis *Republican* of Saturday last: The case of the City against Thomas W. Shields came up yesterday in the criminal court on appeal from the police court, where the decision was against the city. The defendant was the captain of a steamer in this port, but refused to pay the wharfage dues when demanded by the harbor-master, on the ground that the requirement was illegal. The opinion delivered by Judge Primm was in favor of the city, and was as follows:

The City vs. Thomas W. Shields.

The facts in this case are not disputed. Shields as the representative of the steamer Susie Oliver, was sued for the nonpayment of wharfage dues, and the police justice gave judgment in his favor. From this judgment the city appeals.

In February, 1865, the legislature passed an act "to authorize the city of St. Louis to improve the wharf and harbor and for other purposes." Under this act the city was authorized to issue coupon bonds, maturing in twenty years, for the payment of which the revenues of the wharf, derived from wharfage and tonnage duties, were to be pledged and held sacred.

Under this law, bonds were issued by the city to a very large amount, and these bonds are outstanding.

On the 28th March, 1872, the legislature passed an act "to prevent municipal corporations from discriminating against steamboats and other vessels engaged as public carriers and from imposing tonnage tax on the same."

It is declared by the first section of this act that it shall be unlawful for any town, city, or other municipal corporation to demand or receive of any steamboat any harbor dues, wharfage or other charge for the privilege of landing at or making fast to any public wharf in this State.

The third section of the act declares that all acts or parts of acts, several or special, inconsistent with or in contravention to it are repealed.

The claim against the defendant, which is based upon an ordinance of the city passed under the act of 1865, accrued subsequently to the passage of this law of 1872, and he pleads it as a bar to the action.

I have no doubt that the act of 1872 repeals the act of 1865 unconditionally, but does it annul that act or the proceedings of the city under its provisions?

There is no question that corporations, whether municipal or private, are the creatures of the legislative power; that the right of taxation is an attribute of supreme authority; but this right of taxation for municipal purposes may be delegated, and when delegated for a specific purpose and for the attainment of a particular end, tending to the welfare of a large portion of the community, it becomes the duty of the city, and if acted on by the party to whom this power is delegated in the shape of a contract, within the limits of the delegated power, it becomes the contract of the state as well as that of the party to which the authority to contract has been delegated, and when the contract has been executed, any action of the delegating power withdrawing its authority is, in my opinion, a mere nullity.

"Qui facit per alium, facit per se" is an axiom which applies to states as well as individuals.

If the state authorized the city of St. Louis to levy and collect wharfage and tonnage duties to improve its harbor, to issue bonds for that purpose, and to apply the wharfage and tonnage revenues to the ultimate payment of those bonds, I cannot see upon what principle of law or justice the state can repudiate or in any manner impair the obligation of a contract thus created.

Judgment will be entered in favor of the plaintiff.

WILSON PRIMM, Judge.

The judgment rendered in the case was for $55 the amount claimed by the city.

—The Liberty No. 3 has been sold by her recent owners, Wise and Browley, of Ironton, Ohio, to John Ingle Jr., for $4,000. She will be used in towing in the Evansville harbor and vicinity, and will be in charge of Captain Bob Hornbrook.

—The White Collar Line now takes passengers from New Orleans to St. Louis for twelve dollars, and from St. Paul to New Orleans for sixteen. These are great reductions. The St. Paul *Press* says: "This is without precedent in the history of navigation on this stream."

—We learn from Louisville that the Louisville and Leavenworth packet Silver Moon struck a log near the mouth of Salt river, and sunk in deep water. It is thought that her bottom is torn out and that she cannot be raised.

—The John Lumsden takes the place of the Idlewild in the Evansville and Cairo trade, and the Idlewild takes the place of the Illinois in the Cairo and Columbus trade.

—New Orleans boats have raised the rates to Red River to two old card rates to Shreveport, and three old card rates to Jefferson.

—The Belle Vernon left New Orleans for Louisville Friday night, and the H. S. Turner Saturday.

—On the 13th inst. the Schuyler will be sold by the United States Marshall.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c

LAING & M'KALLIP,

Wholesale Dealers in

GRAIN FLOUR AND FEED

Louisville and Kosendale Hydraulic Cement.

PERRYSBURG WHITE LIME.

AND ANTHRACITE COAL.

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"GUIDING STAR" FLOUR.

Fresh arrivals of the celebrated "Guiding Star" brand of

White Wheat Flour,

In store and for sale by

Watt, Lang & Co.

au30

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No. 52 SOUTH DIAMOND STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Orders for shipments promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignment of all kinds of Country Produce. au26-MWF

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Flour, Grain, Seeds, Feed, Apples, Potatoes, Salt, Butter, Eggs, Cheese.

And all kinds of Produce. Particular attention paid to consignments. No. 360 LIBERTY STREET, au26:m Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,

FAMILY GROCERS,

And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR.

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au24-MWF

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SHIPTON & WALLACE, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS, No. 6 Fifth avenue, Pittsburg.

LEATHER.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS

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128 SECOND AVENUE.

1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
400 " Springfield Oak sole;
100 doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved brands,

with a full assortment of Saddlers and Shoemaker's stocks, wholesale and retail. au27

GOLDEN RESERVE! For Common Schools. 50 cents. An established favorite, which has a large sale. Methodist and Music Books mailed, post-free, on receipt of retail prices.

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Sewing Machines.

GENERAL AGENT FOR WESTERN PA.,

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116 Market Street.

Sp30:MWF

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OFFICE, WAREHOUSE AND YARD:

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Manufacture Highly Vitrified

WATER AND SEWER PIPE,

both Ring and Socket, from 1 to 24 inch caliber, with Fittons, Branches, Curves, Stands and Traps for each size. Also, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Flues, Chimney Tops, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Grate and Boiler Tile, Lawn Vases, Hydraulic Cement, &c.

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LIME.

500 bbls Cleveland Lime,
500 bbls Fremont Lime,

For sale by J. S. CANFIELD, 78 Water street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. A. SLEE, No. 264 PENN STREET.—Longer

HOME NEWS.

The Woman's Suffrage Association will meet in the Hall over the Third National Bank, on Thursday evening, September 12th, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Mr. Boyle will address the meeting.

McIlwaine's Stock Sale.

The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his stock sales rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

Bank of Pittsburgh	$72 25
Exchange National Bank	72 00

Ruin in Urbe.

The McClintock property while in the city, is out of the reach of the smoke, dust and soot with which we are afflicted. This beautiful estate lies on the high ground, over-looking Allegheny city, and enjoys the clear atmosphere of the country. No other property is so inviting. Attend the Executor's sale of large lots, Friday, September 13th.

A Windfall.

We understand that a most worthy and faithful marble cutter, one of the steadiest and best in the employ of Mr. W. W. Wallace, when he came to his work on Tuesday morning found that a letter awaited him communicating the news of the death of his grandfather, and that he had left his fortune to an estate valued at $70,000. The recipient of this windfall remarked that next to the news from Maine, this was the best he had ever heard or read of in all his life.

The Races.

Yesterday morning at McKee's Rocks the three minute race was won in three straight heats by John H., owned by T. P. Roach, of Louisville. The race for horses that had never beaten 2:24 was won by Red Cloud, owned by Hyde, of Edenburg. At the Opera House saloon last evening Bull Ridge sold in the pools for the 2:30 race to-day at $100 against $125 for the field—eight entries; in the 2:30 race Jenny brought $80 against $20 for the field—five entries.

An Injunction Asked.

Yesterday morning, in the District Court, a rule was filed in behalf of the owner of the St. Clair Hotel property asking for a preliminary injunction restraining the owners of the property adjoining on Penn street from removing the party wall. It will be remembered that the buildings adjoining the hotel fell while undergoing repairs, and so the owners are about having new structures erected, the removal of the old party wall is required. The motion for the injunction will be argued before Judge Kirkpatrick this morning.

Highway Robbery.

Joseph McIntire yesterday made an information before Alderman McMasters, charging Jerry Helmbold with highway robbery. The deponent alleges that on Monday night about nine o'clock he met the defendant on Fifth avenue, when he (the defendant) suddenly snatched the deponent's watch chain, and after making two unsuccessful attempts to get the watch out of his pocket, he broke the chain and secured the watch. The watch is a gold one valued at $90. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Helmbold.

Attempted Suicide.

Yesterday afternoon quite a commotion was created on the Troy Hill Road, Allegheny, by Andrew Hoffman, who was beating his wife and son, and carrying on generally in a very disorderly manner. Some of his neighbors called policeman Long to arrest him. When the officer approached, Hoffman suddenly drew a pistol and placed it against his head and fired. A man who was standing by him knocked up his arm, and the ball passed by without doing any injury. Hoffman was arrested and placed in the lock-up.

Trial of Peter Loringer.

The trial of Peter Loringer, charged with the murder of Jacob Duffield, was resumed yesterday. The testimony on the part of the Commonwealth was concluded about eleven o'clock. The evidence was substantially the same as that produced on the former trial. Mr. Swartz' welder against the case for the defense, and then proceeded to call witnesses. Gen. A. L. Pearson, David Grounds, N. Prinston and John Dempsey were called and examined. The case was subjected to the jury in the afternoon, though no verdict has yet been rendered.

Habeas Corpus.

Yesterday morning John Kern, a resident of the city of Allegheny, filed a petition asking for a writ of habeas corpus for the purpose of recovering the custody of three children. Henry, aged eleven; Lizzie, aged eight years; and John, aged thirteen. The petitioner alleges that the children were bound out to Andrew Baumgarten, of Perrysville, Mrs. D. Armstrong, of Allegheny, and J. P. Palmer, of Osburn Station, by the Directors of the Poor of Allegheny, without just or legal cause. He therefore desires a writ of habeas corpus directing the parties named to bring the children into Court. The writ was granted and made returnable on next Saturday at ten o'clock.

Sign of Prosperity.

We understand that the building and lot occupied by Joseph Abel as drug store, on the corner of Fifth avenue and Grant street, was sold yesterday to the Bank of Industry for $28,000. The lot is twenty-five feet front on Fifth avenue, and fifty-two feet deep on Grant street.

The price paid at first sight seems pretty steep for up-town property, but when it is considered that business is steadily moving in that direction, as will be seen by the fact that the managers displayed good judgment and tact in securing that eligible site for a permanent location for the Bank.

We are sure that the present income will pay eight per cent. on the investment from the start, so that the purchase will not in any way interfere with the dividends of the Bank.

New Banking House.

We are always pleased to note the starting of new firms in our city, and it is with great pleasure we announce that Mr. Geo. B. Hill, the well known broker, has formed a copartnership with C. Hanson Love, one of the solid men of this city, and his brother, Mr. J. N. Hill, of Dubuque, Iowa, a gentleman who comes to this city very highly recommended as a business man, and a man of capital, and will engage in the banking house under the firm name of George B. Hill & Co., located at No. 58 Fourth avenue. Mr. George B. Hill, although comparatively a young man, is decidedly old in business, and is looked on by our banking institutions as one of the most correct, reliable, honest and careful men in the banking business. The new firm will do a general banking business, but intends to devote most of their time to the brokerage business, in which they are so thoroughly posted. We are always glad to welcome new moneyed institutions, and never more so than now. Success to them.

Felonious Assault and Battery.

The case of Joseph Kluney and Charles Myers, who were arrested on Monday night charged with having stabbed Mrs. Auth, at a saloon on Smithfield street, was brought up for a hearing yesterday afternoon. It seems, from further particulars, that the two men came into the saloon and asked for beer. Auth, the saloon keeper, noticed that one of them, Kluney, was already intoxicated, and accordingly refused him the beer. At that they became noisy, and Auth ordered them out. Mrs. Auth attempted to expedite matters, when one of them drew a knife and stabbed her. Yesterday Auth came before Mayor Blackmore and made an information against Kluney, charging him with felonious assault and battery, and a hearing was had yesterday afternoon.

Dr. Gallaher, the attending physician, testified that the condition of the woman was very critical, and that he did not consider her out of danger. Kluney was accordingly jailed without bail to await the results of her injuries. Myers was fined ten dollars and costs for disorderly conduct.

ENTERTAINING OUR GUESTS.

Providing for the Soldiers—All the Spare Room to be Needed.

The Committee on Arrangements for the accommodation of visitors to the Convention are very busy at present securing accommodations. Yesterday circulars were issued to the citizens, requesting that all who can make room for any of the temporary guests will do so, and send their names and addresses to the committee, together with a statement of the number they can receive. Sub-committees have also been appointed, to wait upon the citizens in all parts of the city and neighborhood, and see who will accommodate the men, how many they will take, and on what terms.

Arrangements are being made to secure Exchange Hall as a lodging place. Some of the delegations will bring their own tents and "camp out." It seems from the number of communications that are being received, that all of the available room will be needed.

One club from San Francisco sends word that it is coming, and that all the members are going to bring their wives. A dispatch received from Alliance, Ohio, says "our folks are coming to the Convention, and would like quarters to be obtained." As the number which "our folks" constitute is not stated, the arrangements cannot be definitely made. We feel confident that, no matter how many may come, or where they may come from, "our folks" here will make them welcome and comfortable.

OUT FOR FOR GRANT.

The Voice of the Women—A Leading Advocate of Woman's Suffrage Endorsing the Republican Ticket.

One of the peculiar—and is it not hopeful?—features of the present canvass is the interest manifested in it by representative women, those whose connection with the various benevolent and progressive movements of the day is to make their names honored and respected throughout the land. Already in the east a large number have entered the canvass and are earnestly engaged in the work, and here in the west the same influences are at work. Among the most prominent and best known of these ladies, in our community, is Miss Matilda Hindman, President of our local Woman's Suffrage Society, and a lady of talent and high culture. Miss Hindman has won a reputation as an excellent platform speaker, and by her writings as well as lectures and public addresses has gained a fame that goes beyond our local speaks, and has given a place among the leaders of the Woman Suffrage movement.

She now proposes to take something of a "new departure," or rather for a time it she does not make a theme of her enthusiasm to say a word on the political issues of the hour. Like all the true women, of course Miss Hindman advocates the Republican cause, and will speak in favor of the election of General Grant. She proposes to embody her views in a lecture at Library Hall next Friday evening, taking as her subject "Ulysses S. Grant," and if she does not make a fresh, interesting lecture, full of facts worth remembering, she will fall far behind her previous efforts.

Auguststeining, silk Hat manufacturer, at No. 116 Liberty street, renovates and remodels old silk hats in the latest style, and warrants them to give satisfaction. MWF.

CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Regular Meeting Yesterday—Resignation of Prof. Crenshaw—Reports of Committees, &c.

A meeting of the Central Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon in the High School building, President Wilson occupying the chair.

The following members were present: Messrs. Ahl, Craig, Fleming, Hamilton, Harrison, Hartman, Mitchell, McEwen, Praetsch, Rankin, Shaw, Sims, Sterrett, Strain, Wilkinson, Wilson, President.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

The resignation of Professor Julian B. Crenshaw, Professor of Pure Mathematics, was read by the Secretary. The communication stated that the resignation was tendered to accept a professorship in Bethany College, West Virginia.

On motion, the resignation was accepted.

Prof. B. C. Jillson, Principal of the High School, reported that the school had been in session for one week, with an attendance of 340 pupils, 40 of whom attended the Commercial Department. Report accepted.

The Secretary reported disbursements to the amount of $1,562.89 since the last meeting of the Board. Approved.

Prof. Jillson, Principal of the High School, reported that he had re-examined the applicants entitled to examination. No. 3, 46, 59, 118 and 174 had secured the required per cent. He also recommended the admission of Nos. 302, 304, 309 and 315. Report received and accepted.

The Finance Committee reported receipts during August $117,185.37; expenditures $5,-255.53; balance on hand September 1st $113,-929.84. Report approved.

The High School Committee reported that the room of the City Superintendent or the Central Board room should be taken for a room for the Drawing class. Referred back with power to act. They also recommended that Miss Emma A. Brownson, of Detroit, Michigan, be chosen for the position of teacher of the Normal Department, and that she be elected immediately.

On motion, the Board decided to proceed to he election of a teacher for the Normal Department.

Mr. Hartman moved that the salary of the teacher who is elected be fixed at one thousand dollars, if a lady be elected, and the same as other professors ($1,700) if a gentleman.

Mr. Ahl moved to amend by making it $900. Carried, and the motion as amended was passed.

The election resulted in chosing Miss Brownson, by a vote of 13 to 2.

On motion, the election was made unanimous.

The Committee on High School also recommended that the Principal of the High School have the title of Professor of Geology and Zoology, and made responsible for the teaching of he same. They also offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That Julian B. Crenshaw having aught a common school in this district for three annual school terms, we take pleasure in saying hat we consider him well qualified, morally, intellectually and professionally.

Resolved, That we recommend the State Superintendent of Common Schools to grant the above-named Julian B. Crenshaw a permanent certificate. Carried.

Mr. Shaw, from the Committee on High Schools, reported that they had elected the Rev. William M. Evans Teacher of Elocution in the high school. The action of the committee was approved.

Mr. Hartman, from the Committee on Colored Schools, reported that they had appointed a teacher for the Miller street school.

On motion the action of the committee was approved.

Mr. Hartman thought some action should be taken on the subject of night schools, as the committee was not prepared to make any report.

The Secretary read the rules in relation to night schools, requiring sixty-five nights of two hours of actual teaching. The rules as read were adopted.

The following applications were made by members of the Board for teachers in their respective districts:

Mr. Serrett, for one additional teacher in the Primary Department of the Liberty School. Mr. Fleming, one teacher for the Colfax school. Mr. Craig, for a Grammar and a Primary teacher in the Oakland school. Mr. Wilkinson, for one teacher. Mr. Rankin, for one additional teacher. Mr. Praetsch, for one teacher in the Howard district. Mr. Kehew, for a Primary teacher in the Twenty-first ward.

On motion of Mr. Sterrett, the requests were referred to the Committee on Teachers and Salaries with power to act.

The resolution requiring every pupils to attend the school in the district in which he lives, was on motion of Mr. Shaw reconsidered.

Mr. Craig moved to substitute a resolution requiring the pupil to secure a permit from the principal of the school which he has been attending when a change is made from one school to another. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Craig a warrant was ordered drawn for the amount of $297.11 to the New York Silicate Company for blackboards.

Mr. Fleming, from the Committee of Vacations, asked for a vacation of the schools on the 18th inst.

Mr. Strain moved that the matter be left to Local Board. Carried.

Mr. Craig said that the time of the drawing teachers had been increased, and he moved that their salaries be increased proportionately. Carried.

The President appointed Messrs. Sterrett, Praetsch and Rankin as the Visiting Committee for the ensuing month.

On motion adjourned.

RACE FOR SUPPER.

Exciting Pedestrian Contest—Dropping the Pen and Out on a Run.

The great excitement on Bluff street, Eighth ward, on Wednesday evening,—the excitement which called out all the men and women and little boys and little girls, and dogs, &c., was occasioned by the great pedestrian contest between those two athletics, Eddie Scott and James Lay. It was popularly supposed that Edward and James were both at eating up accounts than a rope hung over the green at Bull's, in fact the popular delusion has vanished in the light of this contest. It seems that these genial young gentlemen became somewhat excited a few days ago, in reference to their respective abilities in a pedestrian way, and the dispute reached that point where it could only be settled by a trial. The better, the more to stimulate them in their efforts, it was agreed that the loser should provide supper for all its concomitants. And with this understanding the ground was staked off—one hundred yards—on Bluff street, Monday evening, and the race run in the presence of a great crowd of witnesses. We pass over the details, merely pausing to remark that Lay acknowledges he was just a second too late in crossing the line, and that he must pay that supper bill. The congratulations yesterday were numerous for both parties.

The event, it seems, has created a wild excitement in regard to such exercises in the upper portion of the city, and already a young druggist has dropped the pestle and mortar, and gone into training with the avowed purpose of beating the successful dogt. Great expectations are entertained of the forthcoming race.

BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.

Special Meeting.

The Birmingham Council last evening held a special meeting. Present: Messrs. Zielel, Schwarm, Ward, Doyle, Dunoap, Kerr, Miller, Conway and Burgess Salisbury.

The Burgess stated that the object of the meeting was to consider a communication or petition from the property holders on Water street, which had been submitted by the Wharf Commissioners for Council's consideration. The petition from property holders between Sixth and Tenth streets on Water street, set forth an agreement to pay their proportion of $30,000 to the Mayor—sixteen in all—each company to furnish sixteen complimentary tickets—no more and no less.

...Excursion tickets to the Convention will be issued by boats on the Monongahela as follows. From Geneva, $4,00; Rices-landing, $3,00; Millsboro, $3,00; Brownsville $2,50; California, $2,50; Fayette city, $2,75; Belle Vernon, $2,50; Webster, $1,75; Monongahela City, $1,75; Coalbluffs, $1,75; Elizabeth, $1,50; McKeesport, $1,50.

...The Great Western Band last night inaugurated their new quarters. Their rooms, situated above the new Masonic Bank, on Smithfield street are the most elegant in the city, and worthy the high reputation of the band. Several speeches were made, and the air of humor prevailed. The opening will long be remembered by all who participated in it.

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...The Dem.-Libs have an easy way of putting on appearance. At their Saturday night's meeting they secured for chairman a gentleman whom they were sure of as one of them, at least for the present; where he will be by next week or next year it is by no means certain. But for a Vice President a goodly number was needed, and the managers cast their net and made a miraculous haul of all kinds of fish. Some of them, however, refused to spout in the Greeley aquarium. We have not taken the census of these, but Mr. Robert H. King was one of them. He declines to be an office bearer in either or any party, preferring, as he said, to select from all tickets the man whom he thinks most trustworthy, and vote only for such.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalties.

MAYOR CALLOW had eleven common cases yesterday morning.

THE Mayor yesterday disposed of fifty-two common cases at the early hearing.

MAYOR CALLOW yesterday sent James Crilly to the Work House for thirty days. Victoria Bessert, for disorderly conduct, was committed for ninety days.

WM. FAITH, the boy arrested for stoning a procession, was yesterday morning required to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs, and in default was sent to the Workhouse for thirty days.

YESTERDAY morning Henry Derr was discharged from the Mayor's office on the limited bail of $500. He had been confined ninety days in lieu of a fine of $50 and costs inflicted because of an infraction of the liquor laws.

EMMA DICKSON, James Smith, William Groom and Frank Ford, sentenced to the Work House last Saturday, for various terms, ranging from four to twelve months, were taken to that institution yesterday morning.

FRED. FARR, the young man who was so severely injured at Linden avenue school-house, by being hit on the head with a stone, yesterday withdrew the information he had made against the parties who, as he alleged, stoned him.

LUKE W. NOYES lodged an information before Mayor Callow yesterday, charging simon Johnson with the larceny of a watch valued at five dollars, and railroad tickets to the amount of five dollars. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

YESTERDAY morning about two o'clock the police made a descent upon a house of ill-fame, on Fourth avenue, where a row was being carried on, and captured the proprietress, Mary Courts, and several inmates, named Mollie Smith, Angie Smith, Annie Kelley, Sarah Smith, Patrick Welsh, Mollie Beech, and a young man who gave the wrong name. Yesterday morning Mary Courts, (at the Mayor's court) in default of fifty dollars and costs, was sent to the Work House for thirty days. The young man with the wrong name left a deposit of eight dollars and fifty cents, which he forfeited, and the other prisoners paid fines of ten dollars and costs each.

PERSONAL.

***Brick Pomeroy is in Akron, Ohio.

***Lorinser, It is thought, will be acquitted.

***General Grant cannot attend the Convention.

***General Moorhead wishes he had not called General Grant a loafer.

***John Harper, Esq., of the *Mail*, is in Terre Haute, Indiana, making political speeches.

***Hon. T. J. Bigham and Geo. W. De Camp, Esq., spoke yesterday at Petroleum Centre.

***Fred Luty, Esq., is doing an effective work this campaign among the German voters.

***Rev. S. F. Scovel, of the First Presbyterian Church of this city, will sail for home about the middle of October.

***Captain Merideth returned to his command in Arizona, yesterday, after spending three months with his friends in this city.

***Major Montooth received a dispatch last evening, announcing that Prof. Langston will certainly be here on Friday evening.

***Rev. J. L. Milligan, Chaplain of the Allegheny Penitentiary, has returned from his visit to Europe, whither he went to attend the International Prison Congress.

***The Petroleum Centre *Record* says that Hon. T. J. Bigham is the editor of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, and he is said to be a very talented and eloquent speaker. That is perhaps news to Mr. Bigham.

***Col. J. K. Kerr spoke a Greeley piece at Titusville on Monday night. The *Herald* says Col. Kerr got off the hackneyed saunders against the Administration and told the audience that Grant had lost *most all* of his character. Horace Greeley, however, he said, was a paragon of political virtue, and everybody ought to vote for him.

A Want Supplied.

The citizens in the upper part of Allegheny City have long felt the need of a first class hardware store, and we are happy to announce that their enterprising ex-Mayor, Simon Drum, has now perfected arrangements for meeting that want. He has recently leased and refitted the fine store room, No. 159 Federal street, Allegheny City, formerly occupied by A. Leggate as an action room, and associated with him in the business his son, Ross W. Drum, under the firm name of S. Drum & Son. They are now daily receiving their stock of foreign and domestic hardware, which will embrace everything that goes to make up a first class hardware store.

We would call the special attention of builders and contractors to the full and carefully selected stock of building hardware to be found on their shelves.

Mr. Drum having twenty years' experience as a builder and seven or eight years in the hardware business, he is thoroughly acquainted with the line of goods required in this department, to which he will give his personal attention, and his numerous friends are invited to call and examine the full and complete stock of goods which they are now daily receiving and storing away on their shelves.

We also observe that they have engaged the services of our friend, Andrew Taggart, Jr., who is a young man of decided ability and experience in the hardware business, and who will be pleased to meet his old friends and acquaintances at his new quarters. We bespeak for this new and much-needed enterprise a fair and liberal patronage.

If you want a stylish, comfortable road wagon or buggy, it can be had at Workman & Davis', Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn avenue.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Two Men Injured—Jumping Off a Train for a Hat.

About ten o'clock yesterday morning a man named McDuffey was seriously injured at the outer depot of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago railroad, Allegheny, by attempting to get off the train while in motion. His left foot caught in the step and his right leg was thrown violently apart, causing a very painful though not dangerous injury. He was removed to his home on Jackson street Allegheny, near Arch street.

Yesterday morning about eleven o'clock when the Wall's accommodation on the Pennsylvania railroad was near McKenney's Station, a passenger, whose name we did not learn lost his hat out of the window. He seemed under the influence of liquor at the time, but run out on the platform of the car. He called on some one for him to go into the car again, but he paid no attention to him but jumped off and as he did so a freight train approached in an opposite direction and he was struck by it and his thigh broken, and he was otherwise bruised and cut. He was brought to the city, where Dr. Hamilton attended him.

A Meritorious Invention.

If there ever was an invention that was meritorious, the American Button-hole and Overseaming Machine comes up to that standard. Though not put upon the market so soon as some others, it was not long before its merits became known, and it took a front rank in popular favor. Its simplicity of construction is a strong point in its favor, as is thereby not rendered so liable to get out of order, and is also much more easily managed by the operator. Then, too, the Button hole attachment is another special feature of the machine which will commend it to all seamstresses, for this is one of the greatest inventions connected with the sewing machine.

The agent, Mr. James Espy, has a fine assortment of all styles of the American, at No. 178 Liberty street, and it would pay all in need of a sewing machine to give him a call.

By the opening of Buenavista street, passing through the McClintock estate, from North Park to the Perrysville Plank road, this handsome property is brought almost to the heart of the city. The Executor's sale of large lots, by auction, will take place on Friday, September 13th, at 2 o'clock. For particulars see advertisement.

Fresh Arrival

Of fall goods at the celebrated one price hat house of Wm. Fleming & Co., No. 139 Wood street.

Pyle's O. K. Soap is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become accustomed to the O. K. soap will never use any other. Grocers try and compare. H. Bowers, Agent. P. O. box 210, Rome, New York.

BREVITIES.

....Everybody is making extensive preparations for the Convention.

....The Twenty-nine extra policemen have all been again placed on duty.

....Badge No. 5, of the Allegheny Police force is lost and the finder will please leave it at the Mayor's office.

....Sheridan Post, No. 88 G. A. R., of Allegheny, will give a basket pic-nic to-day at Monitor Grove.

....Barney Keene, stable boss for Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, was badly injured yesterday by being kicked by a mule.

....Upon petition presented in open court, Leopold Wetterhahn, a resident of Allegheny, was yesterday sent to Dixmont Hospital.

....A meeting of the Fire Commissioners will be held to-day to consider a proposed revision of the rules governing the Fire Department.

....The Grant Hussars will meet to-morrow evening at City Hall to complete their arrangements for escorting General Hartranft on the 18th inst.

....We publish in our advertising columns for the benefit of invalids, directions for procuring the bottled and demijohned Gettysburg Katalysine Water.

....The Soldiers and Sailors Resident Committee held a meeting yesterday and arranged a programme for the Convention. It will be published in a few days.

....John Dean Esq., of Allegheny, rode to Etna borough, and while inside a house at that place his horse and buggy were stolen. Chief Clerk is working up the case.

....An alarm of fire was sounded at ten minutes to six o'clock last evening, occasioned by a lamp explosion at a house on Second Avenue, near Try street. No damage was done.

....He that dippeth his hand with me in the dish, the same shall betray me." The Republican party and General Grant might apply this Scripture to J. K. SOREHEAD.

....The Republican Marching Club of the Sixth ward has ordered one hundred more uniforms. When these have been obtained the club will turn out two hundred and forty marching men.

....The District Court was in session yesterday when arguments were heard on questions of law reserved in the cases of Pittsburgh vs. Gill's heirs and Hay's heirs, municipal lien claims.

....Allegheny Aldermen say that some of the Pittsburgh Aldermen have been in the habit of punishing persons for violating ordinances of Allegheny City, and would like to know where they get their authority for such action.

....Yesterday morning the Knights of the White Cross, a colored organization went out from the city to Little Washington for a grand tournament. The society and the band accompanying it occupied a train of three cars.

....No hearing was had in the *habeas corpus* case yesterday, on the absence of Lieutenant Rogers, of the United States Army, in whose custody the minor son of Mr. Rufus, who applies for the writ, is alleged to be. A hearing will be had next Saturday.

....It is requested that no fire-works be shot off on Fifth Avenue, between Smithfield and Wood streets, on the night of the 18th inst., as that part of the street will be profusely decorated with flags, evergreens, &c., and fireworks would be very apt to destroy them.

....On Monday evening, Mr. Gross, the cashier of the Allegheny and Manchester Railway Company, was presented with a handsome gold chain and seal by several friends and the employes of the Company, as an appreciation of his many kindnesses toward them.

....Blairsville Council proposes to regulate the matter of dead head tickets to be furnished to the city officials, as follows: Two to each member of Council; two to the Clerk; two to the Mayor—sixteen in all—each company to furnish sixteen complimentary tickets—no more and no less.

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THE MODERN CURATIVE PRODIGY.

The Medical Testimony—Testimony of the National Representatives—Great Run to the Gettysburg Springs—Water Cure Miracles.

GETTYSBURG, August 29, 1872.

It really appears as if the powers of life and death had met in conflict on this spot of earth, and that life having triumphed in the encounter, had left here a memorial of its progress more expressive and enduring than any ever devised by the wit or reared by the hands of man, viz.: that of a wonderful healing spring. The Gettysburg Katalysine Spring is found on the very spot around which commenced the Battle of Gettysburg proper. Popular report ascribes the discovery of its healing virtues to some of the combatants. Be that as it may, it is generally admitted, that but for the battle those virtues would never have been generally known. Its waters are tasteless and odorless, in no way distinguishable from those found in our domestic springs and wells, except by their effects on the diseased human system.

Yet this simple agent has effected and is effecting cures of diseases as wonderful as the miracles, if we exclude from consideration the period of time required for their accomplishment.

The whole story of the Gettysburg spring and of its cures are as well authenticated as any fact or event of our current history.

John W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania, and General Meade, who commanded the Federal forces in the battle fought here, approved the published communications the proposal to erect near this spring an invalid hotel. A majority of the two Houses of the National Congress, including the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Vice President of the United States, soon after imitated their example. The following is the Congressional appeal to capitalists and others in behalf of this project.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned, deeply impressed with the wonderful curative prodigy which appears on the battle grounds of Gettysburg, and bearing that it is the design of public spirited citizens to utilize it in the cause of medical science and in the interest of humanity, by erecting in the vicinity a hotel for the entertainment and treatment of the afflicted of our own and other countries, who may seek here their lost health, deem it to be our duty to commend the proposed enterprise as eminently philanthropic and praiseworthy:

Ulysses Mercur, W. P. Fessenden, E. D. Morgan, Roscoe Conkling, T. A. Plants, E. R. Eckley, John Trimble, N. B. Judd, H. L. Dawe, Wm. Moore, H. W. Corbett, B. F. Rice, J. A. Garfield, John A. Logan, Orange Ferriss, J. G. Blaine, F. Hopkins, C. T. Hubbard, W. B. Washburn, B. F. Wade, Schuyler Colfax, Orris S. Ferry, Henry Wilson, L. M. Morrill, John Covode, Oakes Ames, Godlove S. Orth, John Coburn, John Taffee, W. G. Colfax, R. R. Butler, W. D. Stokes, J. W. McCrary, Charles Gibbons, Wm. H. Koontz, George Laurence, F. C. Beamen, J. F. Benjamin, John Hill, H. D. Washburn, H. L. Cake, Alex. Ramsey, Geo. D. Williams, Marion C. Hunter, J. Mongen, D. A. Nunn, T. D. Elliott, Daniel J. Morrell, W. H. Hooper, Amasa Cobb, E. Egglesser, C. A. Newcomb, W. Williams, H. S. Anthony, J. H. Henderson, J. Howard, M. Welker, W. Sprague, A. H. Laffin, H. Van Aernam, George F. Van Wyck, Wm. Higby, T. W. Ferry, Luke P. Poland, F. E. Trowbridge, Wm. A. Pile, Geo. W. Anderson, Wm. Loughbridge, J. J. Gravely, Rufus Mallory, R. P. Buckland, James Hanson, F. Stone, Richard Yates, Horace Maynard, A. H. Bailey, R. W. Clarke, Geo. W. Julian, Charles O'Neil, Burt Van Horn, Wm. M. Stewart, Geo. M. Adams, W. H. Kelsey, B. M. Boyer, Charles Sitgreaves, John Beatty, G. F. Miller, C. T. Hulburd, W. D. Kelley, J. T. Wilson, J. K. Moorhead, Geo. A. Halsey, T. Van Horn, James W. Nye, F. T. Frelinghuysen, George Vickers, W. S. Lincoln, James M. Cavanaugh, Sidney Clarke, Jacob Benton, B. F. Loan.

Some of the subjects of the Gettysburg Water cures are among the distinguished men of the country. Prominent among these may be named ex-Attorney General Stanbury, Hon. John Davis, of Davisville, Pa., the Rt. Rev. P. E. Moriarty, Provincial of the Augustinian Order of Catholics in the United States, George Jones, of the New York *Times*, &c. To these living witnesses to the curative and restorative powers of the Gettysburg Katalysine Water must be added not fewer than a hundred thousand of lesser note scattered over the country, and over the world, for the Gettysburg Water has become a great traveler; confined in bottles or demijohns it has traversed the Continent, it has crossed the seas, and is used as a healing balm in every clime, and by every rolling people.

Nearly all the leading medical journals and medical writers have reported the Gettysburg Water cures, and have been more enthusiastic in their expressions of admiration of the strange and startling curative phenomena which they present than even the newspaper press. The thirteenth revised edition of the United States Dispensatory, the highest authority among physicians and druggists, assigns the battle-field Spring a prominent rank among the most valuable medical sources of the world, classing it with the European Vichy and Pyrmont.

Surely the life principle has triumphed at Gettysburg, and is the most wonderful fact in the long run of events. The battle and its incident, the discovery of this spring, have resulted in an addition to, rather than a subtraction from, the sum of human life. But the great healing spring is not only saving, and its to save more lives than were destroyed by the sword in the battle of Gettysburg, but it is repairing the ravages of war and transforming the physical aspects of the surrounding theatres of strife. In the periodical influx of health pilgrims to this fountain of Hygeia, and in the expenditure of foreign capital in their visits, the people of Gettysburg are finding measurably compensated for the losses they sustained during the battle. There is something impressive and awe-inspiring in the rapid transformation of this great battle-field, with its teeming cemeteries and memorial monuments, into a gigantic park or pleasure ground for visitors to this healing spring. The number of health seekers who have annually resorted to Gettysburg since the discovery of this spring has more than doubled every year; this season it has more than quadrupled. Gettysburg and its environs are again in possession of an army of invalids, but this time invalids who are seeking the preservation of their own lives and not the destruction of those of others. Every available resource of entertainment and lodging is exhausted, and still they come. The employes of the principal hotels have been busily and busily during the months of July and August telegraphing or writing applicants for accommodations not to come, as there was no more room. It really seems as if all the world would come to Gettysburg this season, if they could only be provided with entertainment and amusement. The season commenced on the 1st of May, and seems likely to project into the autumn months. At this rate Gettysburg will soon be a gainer as well as the nation and the human race, by the battle of Gettysburg.

I cannot more appropriately conclude this account of the curative virtues of this spring than in astonishing the world, than by quoting from some of the medical reports upon its curative effects. Medical men are not apt to exaggerate the virtues of newly discovered therapeutic agents, for fear of discovered therapeutic agents, for fear of discovered therapeutic agents, for fear of